

GGK

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GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 15 April, 1910.

Dear Dr. Kennedy,

The desired address is
The Allen Stone Holder Company,
46 Cornhill, Boston.

Cordially yours

B. d. Robinson.

LEGAL WEIGHTS
Pounds per Bushel.

Apples, - - -	48
Barley, - - -	43
Beans, - - -	50
Bran, - - -	20
Buckwheat, -	32
Coal, - - -	80
Corn, in Ear, -	70
Corn, Shelled, -	56
Corn Meal, - -	50
Clover Seed, -	60
Flax Seed, - -	56
Hemp Seed, - -	44
Hungarian Seed, -	48
Lime, - - -	80
Millet Seed, -	50
Oats, - - -	38
Onions, - - -	57
Potatoes, - -	50
Potatoes, Sweet, -	50
Rye, - - -	56
Salt, - - -	45
Timothy Seed, -	56
Wheat, - - -	56

WEIGHED ON FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALE.

Jan 24 1910
Load of 24
From J B Becker
To M Kennedy
Driver on
Driver off
Gross 3450 lbs.
Tare 1000 lbs.
Net 2450 "

Fee 30c

rejected according to their merits; and where if accepted they will be read and subject to criticism. This is publishing in the true sense of the term, and is incumbent upon every investigator. Confining an article to an official bulletin, however excellent and necessary it may be, often amounts to but little more than mere printing for private distribution, because scholars do not and will not wade through tedious bulletins and annals for that which they expect to find in a more condensed form in more accessible journals.

When, for official reasons, the author is not free to do as he chooses, publication of any kind must have the sanction of the proper authority. Commonly, however, those in authority are glad to grant this privilege to any one capable of writing a paper acceptable to the technical press. In fact they often urge it upon him for the sake of those who can profit by such articles, and incidentally for the well-deserved encouragement of the authors themselves, and for the credit their work will bring to the institutions with which they are connected. They realize that it is an honor to any man to have his papers accepted by a discriminating scientific journal, and that the reputation of any institution is that of its work that is known and no more.

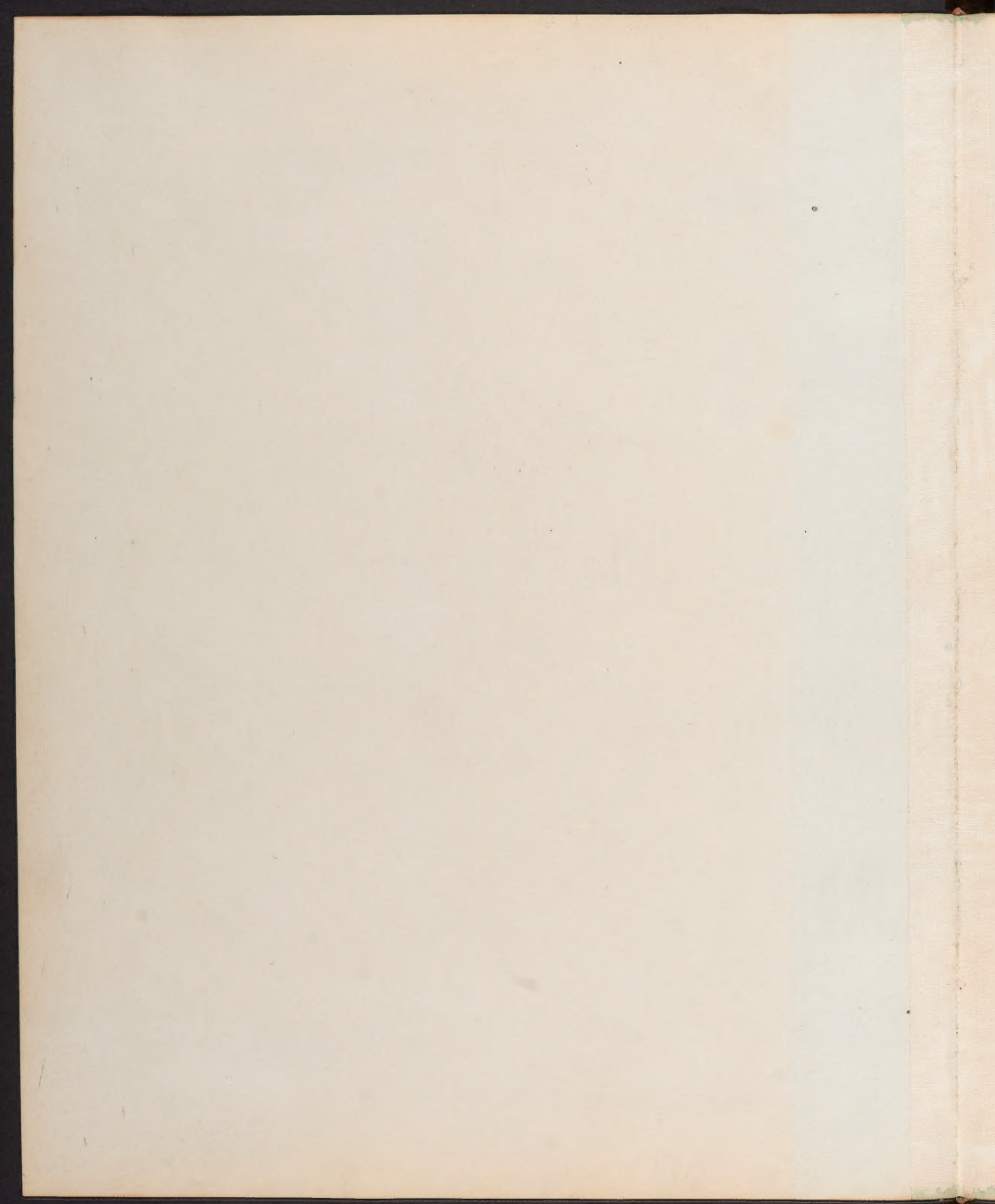
Every scientific question should be investigated carefully, honestly, thoroughly; the results published quickly, openly, fully.

To discover is the scientist's reward, to publish is his duty.

W. J. HUMPHREYS

REFLEX ACTION AFTER DEATH

On the afternoon of April 27, 1909, while returning from the day's work on precise leveling, over the Santa Fe Railroad, to Goffs, California, the velocipede car on which I was riding passed over a rattlesnake, which was lying between the rails. It rattled, and I stopped the car and went back to investigate. It was what is locally known as the "side-winder," by which I understand it to be the horned rattlesnake, or *Crotalus cerastes*. It was lying stretched to nearly its full length, and rattled again, without coiling. Taking a



Yellow Fever

malaria p. 50.

chinese shrub fr. Arborescens 88.

meteor. Norwood. Mass p. 93.

Grosbeak 17 Mch 1911 and for
Plate of " see Eatons Ferns Vol 2.

Geo. G Kennedy
June 1908

Edwd L Rand Aug 1911

120 Elm St corner of

Davenport St No Cambridge

Smpling page 87.

Medfield white pines 85

THIS SUMMER ON MT. WASHINGTON

To the Editor of the Transcript:

For thirty-five years an occasional guest upon this Summit has been heard to exclaim: "Oh, if I could see this old mountain as it used to be when only a stone shelter was here" or again: "If I could live in the primitive manner of the pioneers!" The tourist to Mt. Washington this season is enjoying just those experiences.

The old Tip-Top House, bearing the weather worn sign-board "Erected in 1853" has survived all its neighbors and this August morning stands with open doors, the only shelter on the Summit to provide food for the hungry and a refuge for the tired wayfarer. The story of the rejuvenation of this old structure may be of interest to the thousands of visitors who, in former years, have marveled that it was ever used as a habitation. One who has ever seen it will remember the strange construction of the Tip-Top House. Its walls, which are built of loose stones piled several feet in thickness, support the roof that is chained in defiance to the mountain tempests. Narrow windows in deep recesses permit scanty light to penetrate the interior and whilst its old-time appearance invited only hasty inspection.

When the new Summit House was opened in 1873 the Tip-Top House became one of the sights of the Summit. For a few years it was occupied as a printing office by Among the Clouds, then it was abandoned and used only for storage purposes. The roof was kept shingled; the windows were boarded up; this was practically all the care it had received during its many years of almost abandonment. Wind and rain and winter storms played havoc through it and each recurring season found the old building more and more in a state of decay. But it was only bid-^{den} its time. The destruction of the Summit House and other buildings on the 18th of June, last, left only the Tip-Top House to tell of former occupancy. Without honor and ridiculed for a third of a century, it was, nevertheless, destined to achieve new fame and to preserve unscathed Mt. Washington's reputation for unflinching hospitality.

That the Summit could offer more than a mere shelter this season seemed impossible. Repeated consultations of those in authority confirmed the opinion. But they reckoned without their host. Reeking timbers, protruding walls, dampness and the litter of years' accumulations did not obscure the vision "It can be done!" became the slogan, and if the visitor of today may behold its truthfulness, just as many men as could be employed in the old structure were given work, and presto! In two weeks the Tip-Top House was not only habitable, but, with exterior unchanged, it was ready

to gratify that wish for the "experiences of the Summit pioneers." The interior of the Tip-Top House is renovated beyond comprehension. New walls and ceilings, unstained walnut color, give an ancient appearance to the apartment, while the walls, which had first been lined with thick clap-board paper, are hung with figured red and green cloth. Two immense coal stoves defy the cold. The first floor is divided into two rooms by a partition midway the ends. The front is the living room. The second is fitted up as a lunch room. A long counter, a railroad station style, furnishes a substantial menu to weary pilgrims. Here, too, is the family dining table, and after the departure of guests the room is used for the varied purposes of kitchen and pantry.

What was the little sunset observatory on the west end of the house is now a kitchen. A big hotel range and baker and a small table occupy every inch of available space. The eddying currents of wind around the Summit may and do very often cause the chimneys to smoke, but when in retreat the faithful cooks, but when meal time approaches, as in the old Summit House, the larder is never empty. The chambers, as to size, are exactly as in the early days, excepting where the skylights have been boarded up and two rooms have been made into one. Ex-President Pierce once slept in one of them; so have many other dignitaries; and now we in turn are finding in them absolute comfort, thankful that the fire spared even this primitive shelter.

Some nights are very cold; then just before the early hour when we retire, oil heaters are placed along the corridors and the chill is lessened. In the same way in the morning the watchman attends to our comfort, and hot water never was so acceptable as the pitcherful which Frank brings us when the sounding boards give the get-up signal. Unfortunately, the old Tip-Top House can accommodate no overnight guests. After the departure of the noon train we are much alone, save as the tramps come in from their walks over the mountain. Of necessity, the daily life of the Summit colony is simplicity itself. But all day long the winds sing to us; the rocks preach to us and the fleeting clouds remind us of how short the experience which is ours, which at best "abideth but for a season."

N. H. L.
Old Tip-Top House, Summit Mt. Washington, N. H.

Aug 9, 1908

1908

Blue Hill

1

9 June To top of Blue Hill in P.M. Saw
no *Liparis* but found some
15-20 *Carex glaucoidea* of
which I took one. noted also
Mr Ribder's hybrid *Quercus*
ilicifolia x *velutina* or
rubra. very hot day.

Oak Island

11 June Took 12:35 train with Jimmie.
Great growth of all the larger
things at the Island, so much
so one could not look below
them to the ground at all.
Brought back a soft pubescent
Ampelopsis, did not see any
climbing the trees, but only
growing luxuriantly & even
like a low bush in the rich
ground. ~~got~~ brought home
one root & planted it near
our cutleaved maple in garden.
got *Sassafras* & *Vitis*,
Spathyus palustris, fine var
various of *Carex laxiflora*.
also a small *Spergularia rubra*
with a fungus wh. Farlow
writes me is interesting being
Cystopus Lepigonii

Took 3:43 train
back.

14 June Had Wm drive me to Forest St
to look for *Liparis liliifolia* on
the sides of Buck Hill but
did not find any. Brought
back fine specimens in full
flower of *Galium lanceolatum*
+ a very wide leaved *Loxiflora*
carex. Home by 10 am

15 June with A & H at 12.35 to
Oak Island
+ got all the *Spergularia*
afflicted with *Cystopus Lepigoni*
I could find + took two paper
bags of the plants to Farlow
at 4.30 o'clock: he was not
at home. I got 5.15 for
Readville. *Puccinellia* also
+ *Smilacina stellata* tho
not in flower.
Did not go far within the
gates of the enclosure as
8 or 9 men were spraying the
trees in most vigorous fashion
the high south wind carried
the spray far.

1408

Wickford Rhode Island. 3

18 June. Left Boston 5.03 on Tuesday
the 18th with E. F. Williams &
Wm P. Rich: to Wickford at
6.40 & to Wickford Hotel.
Kept by "Mother Prentiss"
a character well known
in Rhode Island: as 9050
Telephone men had come
that afternoon we had four
rooms in the Amex. Did not
sleep much, the quick striking
church bell near by kept us
all awake: Had Team
next morning

the 17th
with a Sm. boy to drive &
went west & the north by
Highway to the Camp road
leading to the Summer Camp
of the R. I. Militia. The only
known station of the *Quercus*
stellata in R. I. abt a mile
from the corner; several
fair sized trees. we collected
many things on the roadside
& came back to dinner &
to put up our plants.
Started again at 3.30 &
to Cold Spring beach first

but the place did not look intensely
botanically so we drove back
a cross road & around the village
(South pit) & took same high-
way as in Am & before getting
to the Cutup road corner
turned off to the left &
went as far as the RR thro
good woods & wet brook pools.
Collected all the time &
filled two boxes. I had used
up my driers & brought my boxes
home full.

Left Wickford 7.52 & arr Boston
10.20.

very fine cool summer weather

1908

Ludlow & Mt Holly Vt.

5

25 June 5 Left Boston 11 am with abx
arr. Ludlow 3.45. Rooms at
Ludlow Hotel: pm with two
horses & driver to 1st Tyson Pond
up Black River valley: scenery
like Lebanon & rather hot in
the sun. Flora like Lebanon.
Evening walked up the road to
the Fletcher Memorial Library.
a good building & roomy.
On Table abt 20 specimens
of wild flowers in glass jars
these fls. collected by the school
children & one little boy
came in & examined them
with care. The most
noticeable was *Cyp. reginae*.
at RR station met Mrs Lane & Wallis
Friday.

26 June

Left 8.31 by train & arr Mt Holly
9.10. The stage driver Mr Frost
met us & took us to the Green
Mt. Cottage at Mechanicsville.
Kept by Mr & Mrs Chadbourne.
We left our bags & with Mr
Frost went on for a drive
thro Farbellville & around
say 3 or four miles again
before we had to leave to

Take mail to the noon train.
 PM we walked down the road
 also by the shore of the pond
 Jackson Pond 7860 ft altitude.
 Got *Potentilla palustris*.

27 June Drove with Mr Chadbourne
 over the summit with a fine
 view towards Healdville &
 down to Healdville RR station
 & thence by Summit station
 & to Mt Holly station.
 took 11.40 train & arr Boston
 30 min late at 6.15

Mr Chadbourne seems to know
 the *Ulmus Thomaasi*, having
 seen one tree at Bowlesville
 a sm. village not far from
 East Wallingford.

Purgatory.

7

30 June. Drove to Durham Road to meet
 C. E. & Mr Wharf at 10.45. we
 took path opp Washburn Road
 & did not go as far as the meadow,
 then in by field & the Big Tupelo
 tree to old path to the brook
 picnic place. Found a
 Petroleum engine sawmill
 at work making boards
 from the logs hauled from
 way down the path towards
 meadow. Got fine fruit
 of *Janus* & *Cornus Amomum*
 came back & then to the
 old Purgatory woods: got
 sterile shoots *Woodwardia*
angustifolia at the old
 place then to the big dump
 to lunch, & then by grassy
 pond to the road & to Ellis
 station at 3.15 & train
 to Readville.
 Mr Wharf had never been
 to Purgatory before. They
 staid here to dinner

8/1908

July 3. at Wm K. Chaplin's
562 Atlantic Ave
I bought some 12 x 17 sheet
double sheets of Kraft
Swedish manila paper
for my wire press.
24 sheets weigh 20 ounces.
The 96 sheets cost 35 cents.

CHARLES MARSH MEAD

The late Professor Mead, whose death recently in New Haven was little noticed in Boston, was not merely a scholar and thinker, but a remarkably lovable man. As a scholar he was patient, discriminating and thorough, and united accuracy with literary power. These qualities fitted him eminently for his service as a member of the Company of Revisers of the Old Testament. It will be remembered that in the edition of the Revised Bible first published, when the preferences of the English and American revisers differed, those of the Englishmen were placed in the text and those of the Americans in the Appendix. It was also mutually agreed that for ten years this should be the only form of the Revised Bible published. As the expiration of this period drew near, the surviving American revisers prepared the American Revision for publication. Much the larger part of this labor, which continued through five years, fell upon Professor Mead. The comparison of views between the five revisers, who lived far apart, involved a vast amount of correspondence. The reconsideration of language, the preparation of references and the proof-reading demanded much time and toil. The result of these labors is now very generally recognized as the best English version of the Bible which we possess. Let us not forget the gratitude due to those who at great self-sacrifice and without a penny of financial reward gave us this blessing.

Professor Mead was eminent not merely as a scholar, but as a thinker. Thought, rather than the niceties of learning, was his delight. In his professorship of Hebrew at Andover he was faithful, but in his professorship of systematic theology at Hartford he occupied his congenial field. His two volumes, "Supernatural Revelation" and "Irenic Theology," are for clearness and beauty of style, and vigor of thought, among the best religious writings of recent years. In his last work, "Romans Dissected," by E. D. McCallum, his aim was to satirize, not the legitimate Higher Criticism, but hasty and sweeping assertions which assume that name.

Professor Mead was not merely a Chris-

tian scholar, but a patriotic citizen. He kept posted upon all important events occurring in our country and the world, and was eager that they should make for righteousness. He wrote often for the newspapers, and whether the reader agreed with his sentiments or not, he could not help respecting the writer. Now it was a protest against our occupation of the Philippines. Again it was an appeal to our Government, by declining to fortify the Panama Canal, to carry the world a step forward toward universal peace. Again, it was a defence of the great name of Daniel Webster from the charge of drunkenness.

He loved his country and thought it the best land on earth, but he detested the uncited assumption that America leads the world in everything. He saw, on the contrary, that the older lands have many lessons to teach us, not merely about art and science, but about home life, civil government, honesty, reverence, contentment and courtesy.

He was eminently a man of devotional spirit, a true worshipper of God. No Andover student of his time can forget how his clear, musical voice used to lead the singing at daily prayers. And as he took part in singing the hymns in the Yale University chapel, on the Sunday before his death, his voice retained much of its old quality.

His whole soul demanded in public worship the union of reverence and intelligence. For this reason the responsive readings of Scripture, as they are commonly rendered in our churches, were positively repugnant to him. To have the glorious, sublime words of psalmists and prophets rattled off as though one were summoning a railway porter, seemed to him desecration. In the most beautiful sense of the words, Professor Mead was an everyday man. He was as simple and unpretentious as a child. He never tried to impress his friends with his own importance. His conversation was varied, entertaining, often humorous, full of valuable facts and thoughts, but not monopolizing. He cared as much, or more, to hear what his friend had to say, as to speak himself.

Wherever he lived—in Middlebury, Andover, Hartford, New Haven, or Germany—he found devoted friends who appreciated his rare worth. His example deepens our faith in the larger life which awaits the sons and daughters of the Lord.

HENRY S. HENNINGTON

Milton, Mass., March 7.

1908

Middlebury Vt.

9

July 7 Left Boston 11 am with H. W. & M. S. hot weather wh. changed at the Summit and rain came just as we reached the Addison House at 6. we have rooms 24 + 25 + bath found latter good after a hot day.

July 8. Tried to reach Breadloaf both last evening & this morning but found when Mr & Mrs Wellman came here at noon that the thunder storm had burnt out their Telephone. They drove here & with a new team we all to Weybridge bridge over Lemon Fair & after search in the debris under the bushes found a few species of the *Arisaema Dracontium*: mostly small young & sterile but I found one flowerly specimen. The grass had been mowed close up to the bushes & others may have been so cut off. my flowerly one was deep in the debris the corner in the earth beside a long buried 10 inch log: it is evident that

in flood time. (but how can such a sluggish stream have a flood time) much floating stuff must lodge in this thicket by the bridge. The mud by the edge of the river is a sticky glue, very difficult and often dangerous to walk in. Found also a large carex new to

The Cambrian Rocks of Vermont: G. H. PERKINS, State Geologist of Vermont.

So far as satisfactorily determined, the Cambrian of Vermont occupies a narrow strip from north to south through the state between the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain. In some places they reach the shore of that lake and form the boldest of the headlands.

Northward the Cambrian extends to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and south through New York to middle Alabama.

It is probable that there are derivatives from Cambrian strata in and east of the Green Mountains, but none have been certainly identified. So far as studied, all the beds belong to the Olenellus zone of Walcott, or Lower Cambrian. The very interesting and extensive fault and overthrust by which Cambrian strata were lifted and thrown over the Utica is noticed. In all there are not less than 10,000 feet of Cambrian beds in western Vermont. These beds consist of 1,000 feet of more or less silicious limestone, and the other rocks are shales, sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates, of very diverse color composition and texture. In a few places the red sandrock beds change to a thick-bedded brecciated calcareous rock which when worked is the Winoski or Champlain marble—a mottled red and white stone used in many large buildings in many parts of the country.

Few of the beds are fossiliferous, but some abound in trilobites, Olenellus, Ptychoparia, etc., and a few brachiopods, worm burrows, trilobite and other tracks, etc., are also found. In all the number of species is not large, probably not more than fifty have been found. Of these, trilobites form the larger number, brachiopods coming next. A large portion of the species were described from the Vermont beds and many have not been found elsewhere.

Most of the beds are thin, but there are some several feet thick.

The great beds of roofing slate which are extensively worked in southwestern Vermont are included in the Cambrian.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Marsh Mead, for fifteen years a professor at the Andover Theological Seminary, and later at the Hartford Seminary, died suddenly last week at New Haven. Dr. Mead, whose home was in Cornwall, Vt., was one of the original members of the American Bible Revision Committee, and was active in the work of the revision of the Old and New Testaments. He was born in 1836; he graduated from Middlebury College in 1856, and from Andover Seminary in 1862. Three years at German universities led up to the Ph.D. degree which he gained at Tübingen. From Middlebury he received the D.D. and LL.D.,

and from Princeton the former degree. His works include: "Exodus" (in Lange's Commentary), "The Soul Here and Hereafter," "Supernatural Revelation," "Romans Dissected" (under pen-name E.D. McRealsham, also in German, "Der Römerbrief beurtheilt und gelehrt"), under pen-name Carl Heselmann, "Christ and Criticism," and "Irenic Theology." 23rd. 1911

See also
Oct 23. 1908

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malachite and chrysocolla occasionally found in is clear enough, but the source of the blms of The magmatic origin of the metals in these cases with these ores and various accessory minerals. shales. In the second predated fissures are filled chalcopyrite scattered through the metamorphosed type show grains and streaks of bornite and those in unaltered shales. Deposits of the first meted with trap sills, those in fissure veins and Three types of deposit are known: those con- Mine, at Schwenksville, opened about 1700.

portant early operation was the Old Perkiomen when worked is the Winoski or Champlain marble—a mottled red and white stone used in many large buildings in many parts of the country.

Few of the beds are fossiliferous, but some abound in trilobites, Olenellus, Ptychoparia, etc., and a few brachiopods, worm burrows, trilobite and other tracks, etc., are also found. In all the number of species is not large, probably not more than fifty have been found. Of these, trilobites form the larger number, brachiopods coming next. A large portion of the species were described from the Vermont beds and many have not been found elsewhere.

Most of the beds are thin, but there are some several feet thick.

The great beds of roofing slate which are extensively worked in southwestern Vermont are included in the Cambrian.

July 9

Left on 8.30 train & Mr Lewis met us at North Ferrisburgh station & we drove over hot dusty road to the Inn. The views of the Green & Adirondack mts however were very fine, and as the afternoon came a haze overspread the western mts like our Lake George picture. At Hotel Kattie remained on the piazza & Ma & I walked half way up the mt to the ledges on the road. met Mr Humphreys & walked part way with him. Back to dinner at 12.20 & then I wandered down an old road opp the house & on the highway. Back to the house & talked with Mr Humphreys. N.C. '60 Drove to the station for the 4.30 train & to N. at 5.15 —

Ceanothus ovatus on mt.
Ulmus fulva fine young tree planted by the house & several wild ones on roadside.
Phryma & *Circaea* —

Breadloaf

10 July 1908. Fine clear summer day & we drove to Breadloaf from 9.20 to 11.20. 11 miles. The cold spring as you climb the hill beyond East Middlebury is most excellent water. E. & H. & his wife are in Birch cottage close to the hotel. Dinner at Adcock & after wards we had a chat with Mr Battell and I like the man, tho. there is a little occasional emotional excitement in his voice & age. He told us of two musical girls in whose education he has been interested and he admires Brainerd, in fact I may say loves him. Then I walked a mile & a half up the road to a deserted house where *Ligusticum Levisticum* L is growing & other garden plants. We came back to the cottage where the ladies had occupied the piazza on the shady side gazing on the mountains.

we started back at 4.30 & stopped
at the Podophyllum place ~~we~~
Bramerd took us to in June.
Found no fruit; it had all
dried off, but I took two
specimens. we were home
at 6.30 -

July 14. 1908. we have had hot weather
and have done very little
since Bread Loaf. 3 days
of extreme heat.
Prof & Mrs Mead here: he
one of the Revisers of the Bible
& a Hebrew scholar and
she a sister of Prof Thayer of
Cambridge & Andover.
yesterday pm we had our
only drive since Bread Loaf, abt
the village & College grounds &
then north by Gov Stewart's
place & out two miles on
the road mth fine Adirondack
views. Today we are to
leave at 5.36 for Montreal.
Shower last night

July.

We staid Tuesday night at the Windsor
Montreal, after a beautiful sunset
ride across South North Hero in
upper Lake Champlain.

Yesterday morning up early &
got 9 o'clock train for 1000 Island
Junction & arr. Gananoque at
12.30. The day was very fine

& I sat alone in dining car
with broad fine windows
& enjoyed the beautiful sky.
Mellie Emma met us &
after dinner we went to
their (Hay) Island & spent
the afternoon. Home at
dusk when a violent wind
storm had subsided.

We have rooms 213, 214 & 215
with Bathroom at the Gana-
noque Inn.

On Hay Island

Astragalus Canadensis L

16 July A very fine day. with Ma & I
 walked about the town in AM.
 Mk came at 10 + went back
 at 12 to get the others for the
 2.25 boat among the Islands
 to Alexandra Bay & Clayton.
 Reached home at 7.20 + a
 beautiful sunset after a
 sail among the Islands.
 What a disagreeable shock
 a fast motorboat is, and
 how horribly they have
 spoiled this neighborhood.
 It is absolutely ruined for
 a quiet minded person.
 Eleven of us in the boating party
 as several came from Bay Island.

17 July. Had an hours walk before breakfast & then the rain & wind began & we have had the much desired storm. It blew fr the south & has rained all day -

18 July
Saturday A variable day but with rain in AM.

In PM walked north of the town a short bit but came home before the rain fell from a very black cloud.

19 July
Sunday A very fine day & we went over to Hay Island at noon after I had walked to the Episcopal church where I remained a few moments. Had dinner & a short walk in the Island but a shower drove us home: it cleared up soon & we went to the sunset religious service in Half Moon Bay, where the company in Boats sang

hymns + featured to a 20 minute
 sermon by a poor minister.
 The effect of color + sky was
 fine. This service has been
 held each summer for seven
 years + a fund for its main-
 tenance has been given by
 an American lady. There is
 a natural rock pulpit
 + platform quite fitted to the
 place. We came home in
 Mr Morris' Power boat + Mad
 + Muller's canoe + at 8.30
 we were back here to the
 Hotel in the motorboat from
 Kay Island.

20 July To Kay Island at 9.30 + I had
 Monday three room boatman +
 walked all round the Island.
 more than half of it is moun-
 tain + pasture, with reeds
 + rushes near shore. The *Pinus*
rigida is on the rocks + two
 well marked *Urticas* +
Scutellaria parva +
Scrophularia +
Pyrus arbutifolia
Arenaria Michauxii

Lettuce palustris
Astragalus Canadensis
Scutellaria parva
Artemisia
Osmorhiza brevistylis
Fenugreek
Thymus

we lunched there & came home
 at four & I got my plants
 into press.

21 July Rainy in Am. we finished
 Tuesday reading aloud the book "Father
 Flon" by Edmund Gosse.
 Took a short walk in pm with
 one eye on the clouds.

Wed.

19

22 July a fine but warmish day when away fr. water side. Took an hour before breakfast to the Stone crushing quarry & shore near by. The Cirkonium is wonderfully blue here & the white Oakes greener above than with us.

PM I went by rail to the junction & back: fare, round trip, 25 cents had 20 minutes there & then to some woods a mile west of the town but did not find anything of note. Then back by shore at club house. Evening fine & warm.

23 July
Thursday A warm bright day & the girls from Kay Island did not come over in PM but did come to dinner at 6 and went back at 8.15.

24 July
Friday

True cool breeze this Am & we
walked to the Bluff at the end
of plank sidewalk on N. W. road.
Found *Pimpinella* & *Apinnoia*.
Pm I walked to Mac Donalds
Farm & woods N.E. of the house
but the dry weather had
killed off most vegetation.
Day got warmer at evening
and we watched to 10.15
the excursion boat from the
Pideau wh. all the Hay
Island people had taken
at 7 am for an all day trip.
we went to bed but they
came at 11.30: the ~~day~~ night
was still & very dark.

25 July
Sat.

A bright warm day. at home.
reading De Senneville & John
Engelsant. wrote Belle Chulie

26 July
Sun.

A fine but warm day. we
dined at Hay Island & came
back at 5 o'clock.

27 July In Mr. Funnell's fine motorboat
 Monday. to the Inland lake on Waterloo
 Island, entered by the ~~North~~
 nearest channel wh. is not
 available at lower stages of
 the River, but its high water
 all about here now, tho' so
 long a rainless period has just
 passed. The lake is a still sheet
 of water with reeds & rushes
 in many shore parts. we had
 a very beautiful sail from
 9.20 to 12.20. PM warmer & we
 at home, every very beautiful
 on our second story piazza.

28 July The day was quite warm.
 Tuesday Miss Campbell called & while
 going down the long steps to dining
 room piazza fell to the foot landing
 & had considerable soaking up; she
 went back by the 12 boat with her
 sister in law; I went over at 3.30
 to find her not injured from her
 fall. Back at 5 & spent the
 evening on the piazza.

29 July. The warmest day yet we were on the piazza almost all of the morning & afternoon.

30 July To Kingston by the Missisquoi at 8.40 to 10.40, took the Mellie Emma & Miss Weller. Thru the Howe Island channel & by the Fort & Martello towers. To the British American Hotel to order dinner & then by Trolley to Portsmouth & home by the Belt Line, thus doing all the car riding in the city. Some quaint old houses & a very fine built Penitentiary. Back to a good dinner at a poor Hotel. Then took same Trolley ride again & got off at foot of Princess St for the Boat which left at 3 & got here 5.10. The boat was pretty crowded.

31 July
Friday To Hay Island & dined with the
Campbells; home at 5 PM
& evening I called on Dr. Sinclair

Aug 1
Sat. at home all day; & at dinner
came Nellie & the two Campbells
& Mr & Mrs Massingham their
English Kent friends. They
went at 9 PM
The afternoon was cooler
with North Wind.

Aug 2
Sunday: called on Dr. Sinclair
Early in morning & at noon to
the Island to dine with Nellie
& home 5 PM.

Aug 3
Monday: up early & took 7.40
where now for Clayton. Mr
went over with us to meet the
Stearns sisters for Brookline.
they came at 11.30 & back to
Island with M. we staid
over night at Hubbard Ho.

Aug 4
Tuesday: St Lawrence River
boat for Montreal for 7.15 &
6.40: Partly cloudy day but
no rain; changed boats at
Prescott, our Ontario Co
Toronto' being too large

to return thro the canals.
 Long Sault Rapids the finish
 as I also thought many years
 ago. To Windsor Hotel.

Aug 5 Wednesday. To White River
 Junction 8.31 to 2.40. Enjoyed
 the misty mountainy fr.
 St Albans to Waterbury.
 Rain at the Junction after
 we got housed in comfortable
 corner 3 rooms & a bath.

Aug 6 Wednesday? To F.E. As at
 10 o'clock & returned at 7.
 Pleasant day.

Aug 7 Friday. Mr Ellis took us to
 Lannis at 8 & he & I drove
 down Plamford Road in the
 rain & back to return to
 the Junction at 11.15. I enjoyed
 the drive. Left at 11.55 & to
 Boston 4.40.

Aug 11. C.E. & A.D. & K.G. here in the eve
 drove to Ponkapog in the
 Reservation. Fine warm day

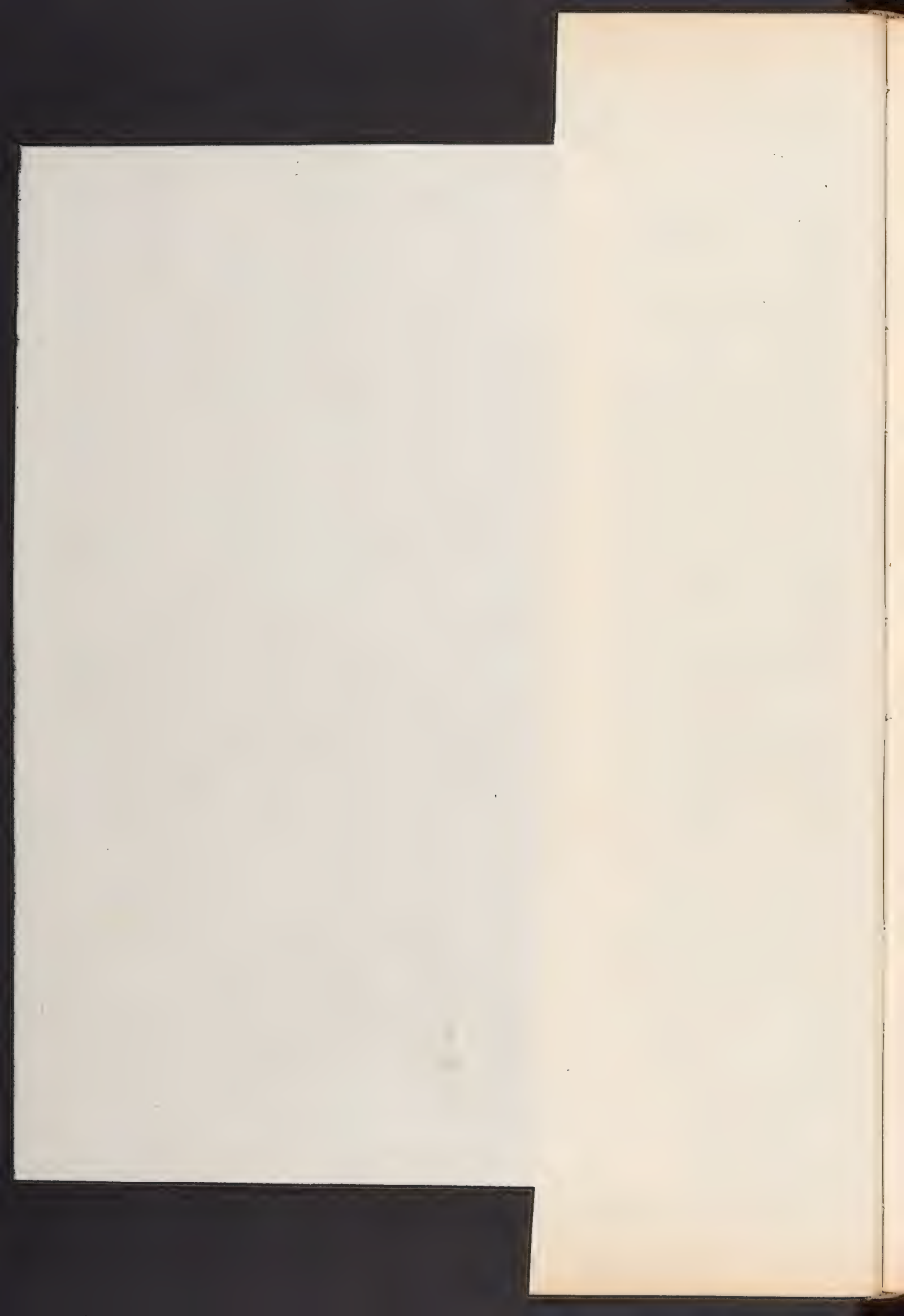


The Inn

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
A. ARCH. WELSH, Proprietor.
Late of Balmoral Castle, Montreal.

Thousand Islands

CANANOQUE, ONT., 190



Friday

27

14 Aug 1908. with C. & F. & Ad. H. took
8.16 train at Beach Bay for Dover
via West Roxbury. marked first
the boiling spring cold as Ice
& a novelty to both of them.

Plenty of *Ranunculus aquatilis*
var *trichophyllus* in the brook &
spring. Then by Walpole St to the
~~see~~ Walpole line at Comity St
found good fruit of *Prunus cuneata*
& plenty of blueberries to eat, then
to Brook Ave via North St & had
lunch at the Mill Pond on a
dry bluff N. of the pond and by
Hamiltons Farm corner of Melson
St & by the large Ice Pond on
Hawes Brook & there took the
Electric car they going to
Forest Hills & getting off at
Norwood & by 3.10 train to
Mattapan & home by 3.33
Canton Electric.

Got *Cornus obliqua* a narrow
form of *sericea*. and *Acer*
rubrum var *tridactylum*,
& *Composita* escape.

Day hot, but a breeze.

1908

19 Aug. with C. & F. & Mr. Whorf 8.5 / to
 Lexington: with W. F. to the
 Swamp back plus house to
 find *Aspidium* var *Concordianum*
 but the woods have been so much
 cut off on account of the Gybeey
 moth W. F. had hard work
 to escape anything: we brought
 back however a few fronds
 whi are doubtfully it.
 The *Cornus* bush we have
 noted in C & F timber is a
 Hybrid

& the only wild bush of that
 hybrid he knows: we
 came back from the old mill
 site on the old "Bridge" Farm
 by the woods & higher land.
 Had cup of tea & glass of grape
 wine & took 5 4.05 train.

1908

BillERICA
+ Middlesex Canal.

29

25 Aug

with C. E. F. & W. F. & Mr Whorf & Ad^r for
left Boston 9.20 for Wilmington.
followed along the canal on
west side of RR to Lubber Brook
near Silver Lake station and
had lunch under shade in pasture
just beyond. a stretch of 500 ft
in length has water in real
Amsterdam fashion & made
a very pretty picture. Then by
canal & highway to the
~~new~~ stone abutments carrying
the canal over Shawshine
River, these are forty ft or
more above the brook &
of carefully laid big stone
not cemented. Thence we
walked by highway to the
centre of BillERICA, cutting off
a bit of highway by entering
a wood road on west side of
street just beyond the
cemetery & the path leads by
a beautiful spring of fresh
clear water. The village
pleased us all, & especially the
Town Hall built 14 yrs ago
& Langford Warren Architect

By Electric thro Bedford & Lexington
+ to Boston at 5.15.

1909 South Watick & Dover.

31

2 Sept with C. E. F. & A. H. Jr by 9.20 train
to Watick: walked two miles to
South Watick: ~~after~~ ~~to~~ and
there saw the Eliot Oak and
another more beautiful one,
not quite so large, but
with no evidence of age:
the Eliot Oak has one very
large limb upheld by iron
chains: the other on the
highroad to Dover and in a
grassy yard of a house has
a spread of 98 feet.

Under the bridge at South Watick
approached from the Hummell
Playground I found the
Podostemon which we had
come for and also

Ranunculus divaricatus,
the latter broken & floating
with neither flower nor fruit.
We kept on along Pleasant St to
Pegan Lane & up Pegan Hill
passing a finely cultivated farm
& to the dwelling at end of lane &
then into the open field like
Baldpate in Georgetown & to
the top: the view must be very
extensive in bright day but

we had clouds: had our lunch
 in sheltered place by the road &
 then followed along the fence
 & so down to the road, by
 Haven St (a beautiful walk)
 to Dover, then back to the
 big Spring for a drink &
 along Springdale St to the old
 church & thence back again
 to the 3.50 train to Boston.

1908

Massapoag Pond.

33

5 Sept. with C. E. T. by 10.15 train to Sharon Heights & walked round Massapoag pond by the shore. went in by road to near the old ice houses (now burnt) and fell thence NW & so round to the regular road where we lunched in the woods a little out of the way & then again by shore past the old Hotel site in the pines.

Panicum filiforme,
Rotala ramosior
Stachys palustris
Solidago nemoralis
Aster spectabilis
Juncus
Scirpus debilis var.

Terias lisa a yellow & rare butterfly near the ice houses we caught one & C. E. T. sent it to W. T.

1909
9 Sept

Weymouth Great Pond.

By the 8.43 train to So Weymouth
with C. E. F. & A. D. H. Jr.

To the pond by a wood path
thru what was 30 yrs ago a
very fine pine grove, long
since cut down & growing
over with oaks & hard wood.
we walked Easterly & southeasterly
around the pond, being able
to keep on the shore except at
the one bog at the outlet
here after much floundering
around we had to take to
the highway thru the dense
dry swampy growth. But
on other parts of the shore
we often had Florida
Everglade grass to go thru.
Years ago one could not
walk thru around the pond
but now the town of Weymouth
takes the water & keeps the
pond level. At many
points were many of the
of them had wild geese
& black duck decoys, not
fired out, but swimming
about enjoying themselves.
And at 4 o'clock while on

the highway & going toward R.R. State
we saw three flocks of wild geese
flying southward all in the
sky at once & flying close together.
This portends an early winter
according to the farmers.

We got *Sabbatia* and
Pyrrhonorhiza macrostachya
~~both~~ northern limits for both.
Home on the 4.45 + Boston
at 5.17.

Francornia N.H.

1909

Left Boston with C. E. F. Sept 21
+ to Chiswick Inn Littleton
for over night. Not good
enough for mother.

Drove to Francornia next morning
+ got quarters at Mrs Knight's
cottage last house in village
+ under the pines. Rover, the
big Newfoundland dog went
with us daily.

very hot, dry, dusty, no
rain in weeks + Mr Cheney
the oldest (87 years) inhabitant
says has same dry spell 60
year ago when Cannon
+ Kearsland mountain all
buried off + on Sugar Hill
you could see to read at
midnight so great was the blaze.
we could not walk in the
roads dust 6 inches deep,
no view of any mountains.
Hodges came Sat the 26th,
we walked twice to Wooler house
to the Forest Kells house +
look off the pasture woods.
And to the meeting of the waters.
Mrs Dudley + Mrs Knight kept a
good house + table.

38 1908 Deep River. Saybrook Conn

Oct 4 Left Boston 1.03 Saturday with
Sunday. Adm'd for Mr Whorf + arr'd at
Deep River Hotel at 5 o'clock.
The village + hotel abt a mile
fr. the R.R. station. Before supper
walked a mile north into
Chester: one very fine old
house with fine glass over
door. On roadside found
quite abundant but not in
flower *Yucca filamentosa*?
showing how far we are fr Boston.

Today have walked round
the River Road to Essex +
dined at Hotel there + back
by the hill road thro Swanton
+ over the hills to the West
of the Conn Fruit Growers Assoc.
peach orchard, where we
could see now after row
of innumerable peach trees.

Abt 15 miles walk.
The shore road differs much
fr the hill road in vegetation.
On former frequent clumps
of *Ailanthus* + many trees
old. *Rhus glabra*, *Hypania*
+ *Copallum*. In the big
marsh at head of Pratt Cove

Brook on Alimacloos unknown leaf
 called by a child near by the
 Horse Lily: *Betula lenta*
Quercus *Prinus*: *Pedicularis lanceolata*
 two former *Viburnum acerifolium*:

on hill road Sassafras;
 fine (finest I ever saw) trees of
Viburnum lentago.
Gentiana crinita.
Carex lupuliformis Sartwell,
 fine *Ilex verticillata*

The *Pedicularis lanceolata* was in
 damp place by roadside in Essex
 after passing the brook running into
 Fall River Cove on map & after
 passing the sign board at edge
 of brook saying "Deep water Danger:
 and on East side of highway -

Oct 5 A.D.H. & Mr W to the Town Clerk
 & Record Office: I took care
 of yesterday's plants & then
 to the office & with Mr Whorf
 walked up to the great apple
 orchard & down into the
 Hemlock Gorge by the Electric
 light power plant. This gorge
 has not been cut off: has
 wet steepy banks, faces
 the North & should be an
 excellent place for northern
 plants. We came home to
 a 12 o'clock dinner.

P.m. Mr W & I walked by
 the Notch Road to Chester
 home by the elegant red
 house we admired Sat evening
 where Mrs Pratt lives. I
 also dug up three root plants
 of the *Yucca filamentosa* growing
 on the bank there. It is spread
 along for say 125 feet. We
 got home at 5 o'clock after
 a very interesting walk as they
 all are here.

Oct 6 We left by the 7.48 train for old Saybrook & our bags being left at " Junction Station, we walked from Saybrook Point over the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile bridge to Fenwick Hall & back, thence to the old Cemetery where I noted the following Tombstone

Here lyeth the body of the Revd Mr Onariah Mather born at Windsor Aug 29. 1685 expired in Saybrook Feb 11th 1736 Aetatis suae 52
He was a faithful minister
A general scholar an eminent Christian a very great sufferer
But now in glory a triumpher.

He many weeks felt death attack
But fervent prayers kept him back
His faith & patience 'twas to try
& learn us how to live & die
Having the wings of faith & love
& feathers of an holy dove
He bids this wretched world adieu
& swiftly up to Heaven flew
Disturb not then his peaceful dust
With censurs that are most unjust.

A short distance from the Graveyard is the Boulder with bronze tablet to tell the travellers that Yale College was here from 1701 to 1714(?)

We dined at an old house fitted up for an automobile resort & having a most wonderful cut leaved Maple *Acer saccharum* L var *Bieri*. It was 105 ft spread and 14 ft 8 in in diameter and its pendulous branches very beautiful. After our broiled chicken we walked to the Gymnasium & visited a Pasture hill & took the 4 o'clock train for New Haven.

After supper walked to the College yard & campus & enjoyed them under the full moon.

Oct 7 Spent the morning in various College buildings & remarked on the absence of stained glass in the Common Hall, giving a much better effect to the room than the superabundance of dark & poor glass in Memorial Hall Cambridge. Both Mr. Whorf & Hodges wished to consult books in the College Library, while I gazed at the few relics & pictures. One of surpassing interest was the original pen & ink portrait of himself done by Maj. Andri the evening before his death.

We left A.D.H. in New Haven to visit Milford Records, & we came back to Boston by the 12.05 arr. at 4 P.M. The weather very beautiful our whole trip.

44 1908

Oct 14. To Willesley Farms 9 o'clock
with C. E. A. and Smelaert K.
Bradford Torrey met us at
station & we walked thro
roads & paths to the Echo
Bridge carrying the Sudbury
river Aqueduct over the
Charles River. Here under
the Hemlocks we lunched,
& then back by the Worcester
Jumps over the meadow &
then thro the woods to the
station. To remember a
~~to~~ fine cold spring under
a large Hamamelis tree on
South side of ~~Foster~~ Highway,
not far from the station, in
fact on Rt road South of
station. In fact on the map
at the crossing of the Lake
Cochituate aqueduct with
Boston St. We came home on
the 2.19 after a very fine day.

Oct 27 with Walter Faxon & Mr. Whorf. by
 9.27 train to Braintree & visited
 Faxon Farm, the old house no
 longer there, burnt July 4. 1906.
 Then by the old road across the
 brook & to the disused Dimney
 Reservoir, now a duck shooting
 place & then thro dry wood, to
 road & back to station. then
 by Electric through East Weymouth
 & Weymouth to Rockland &
 North Abington. walked thro
 Cemetery & beautiful pine
 grove near pond containing
 four or five old tombstones
 but not recognized as a Cemetery.
 At edge of the regular Abington
 Cemetery found *Yucca filamen-*
toza escaped & growing as at
 Essex Conn. Near Abington station
 some half dozen pigment trees
 with variable nuts of which
 I took specimens. Home by
 2.40 train fr Abington.

1909

47

Jan 4. Day soft rainy at times & ther up to
48° & we ate over lunch sitting
on the ground on Eskar near
the Lodge of the Hummewell estate
at Milledale.
with C. E. Faxon & Mr Whorf went
out on the 9.20 train & saw the
finest lot of conifers I ever had
the privilege to examine. C.E.F.
has Sargent's little sketch of
them as reprinted from the Life
& Deeds of H. H. Hummewell &
he kindly gave it to me to add
to my botanical pamphlets.
He brought back several
specimens, Mr Hatfield is the
gardener & I brought one
Penny Banksiana from a tall
drooping branched tree near the
road. We came back on
the 2.13 train hoping to go again
some day.

nier d'Albe.

1870-1910

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

EARLIER REFERENCES TO THE RELATION OF FLIES TO DISEASE

IN the last number of SCIENCE (January 7) there is an interesting note by Dr. E. W. Gudger on Edward Bancroft's reference, in 1769, to the belief that flies transmit the tropical disease known as "yaws." It is not generally known that as early as the sixteenth century there was definitely promulgated the theory that flies play a rôle in the transmission of the plague.

Dr. Josiah Nott, 1849, lists Athanasius Kircher as among the earlier writers who believed that insects served as transmitters of disease. Dr. Kelly, in his fascinating volume "Walter Reed and Yellow Fever," goes further and quotes from Kircher's "Scrutinium Physico-medicum," published at Rome in 1658, the remarkable statement:

There can be no doubt that flies feed on the internal secretions of the diseased and dying, then flying away, they deposit their excretions on the food in neighboring dwellings, and persons who eat it are thus infected.¹

Unfortunately, Dr. Kelly's translation stops

¹ Apropos of the present-day belief that blood-sucking and stinging insects may occasionally be direct inoculators of disease germs, the following statement from the same work is of interest: "In a recent plague at Naples, while a certain nobleman was looking out a window a hornet flew in and lighted on his nose and stinging him with the sharp point of its proboscis, caused a swelling. And when the poison had gradually spread and crept into the vital organs, within a space of two days (without doubt from the contagious humours which the insect had sucked up from a corpse), he contracted the disease and died."

species of insects, is expected to supply valuable information to scientific investigators and to give guidance to the different administrations, by indicating the lines of advance of the disease and the districts which require special protective measures. The duties of the director of the bureau will for the present be undertaken by Dr. A. G. Bagshawe, of the Uganda Medical Staff.

BEAUPERTHUY ON MOSQUITO-BORN DISEASES

DR. AGRAMONTE, in an article quoted from the *Havana Cronica Medico* by the *British Medical Journal*, calls attention to the pioneer work of Louis Daniel Beaupertuy, born in Guadeloupe in 1808. Writing in the *Gaceta Oficial de Cumanà* in May, 1853, Beaupertuy says:

To the work I undertook (health officer in a yellow fever epidemic in Cumanà) I brought the knowledge gained during fourteen years' microscopic observation of the blood and secretions in every type of fever. These observations were of great service to me in recognizing the cause of yellow fever and the fitting methods of combating this terrible malady. With regard to my investigations on the etiology of yellow fever I must abstain for the present from making them public. They form part of a prolonged study, the results of which are facts so novel and so far removed from all hitherto accepted doctrines that I ought not to publish them without adducing fuller evidence in support. Moreover, I am sending to the Académie de Paris a communication which contains a summary of the observations I have made up to the present, the object of which is to secure the priority of my discoveries concerning the cause of fevers in general. . . .

The affection known as yellow fever or black vomit is due to the same cause as that producing intermittent fever.

Yellow fever is in no way to be regarded as a contagious disease.

The disease develops itself . . . under conditions which favor the development of mosquitos.

The mosquito plunges its proboscis into the skin . . . and introduces a poison which has properties akin to that of snake venom. It softens the red blood corpuscles, causes their rupture . . . and facilitates the mixing of the coloring matter with the serum.

The agents of this yellow fever infection are of a considerable number of species, not all being of equally lethal character. *The zancudo bobo*, with legs striped with white, may be regarded as more or less the house-haunting kind. . . .

Remittent, intermittent and pernicious fevers, just like yellow fever, have as their cause an animal, or vegeto-animal virus, the introduction of which into the human body is brought about by inoculation.

Intermittent fevers are grave in proportion to the prevalence of mosquitos, and disappear or lose much of their severity in places which, by reason of their elevation, have few of these insects.

The expression "winged snakes" employed by Herodotus is peculiarly applicable to the mosquito and the result of its bite on the human organism.

Marshes do not communicate to the atmosphere anything more than humidity, and the small amount of hydrogen they give off does not cause in man the slightest indisposition in equatorial and intertropical regions renowned for their unhealthiness. Nor is it the putrescence of the water that makes it unhealthy, but the presence of mosquitos.

It was to the *Gaceta Oficial de Cumanà* that Beaupertuy seems to have written most fully, but he made more than one communication to the Académie des Sciences. One of these, dated from Cumanà, January 18, 1856, is entitled "Researches into the Cause of Asiatic Cholera and into that of Yellow Fever and Marsh Fever," and in this he says that as early as 1839 his investigations in unhealthy localities in South America had convinced him that the so-called marsh fevers were due to a vegeto-animal virus inoculated into man by mosquitos.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of science on Dr. F. Raymond, of the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, professor in the University of Paris; J. J. Harris Teall, M.A., F.R.S., director of H.M. Geological Survey; and James Ward, ScD., fellow of Trinity and professor of mental philosophy in Cambridge University.

DR. BIRKELAND, professor of physics at Christiania, has been given the honorary

to mathematics covers almost the whole range of the subject, from arithmetic to the elements of the calculus, required of our engineering students, there is nowhere any reference to students of engineering or to any other special class of students. I might, therefore, appear out of order in speaking of this report at the present occasion. But I wish to say most emphatically that, in my opinion, there is no special "mathematics for engineers"; nor is there any method of teaching mathematics, specially adapted to engineering students. If it is wrong to present mathematics in a form so abstract as to make it unintelligible to the student, it is just as wrong to present the results of mathematics in a form so concrete as to reduce the science to a mere art of performing certain mechanical operations, to make it, as the saying goes, a mere tool, and not a habit of thinking.

In conclusion allow me to say that I should be the last to advocate a remodeling of our institutions of learning on the German plan, or the French plan, or any other existing plan. But I believe that the time has come in this country when one or two years of general college study can be demanded as preparation for the professional engineering course, at least for those more able students who wish to obtain a thoroughly scientific preparation for their professional career. An opportunity should then be offered to students of engineering of scientific ability to extend their knowledge on the theoretical side.

ALEXANDER ZIWET

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE BRITISH BUREAU OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

THE British Colonial Office has issued the following statement:

At the instance of the late secretary of state for the colonies and with the cooperation

of the government of the Sudan, the Royal Society, his majesty's government, has decided to establish in London a bureau for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to sleeping sickness. The Royal Society will find accommodation for the bureau at Burlington House, at a fourth of the cost of up-keep with the Sudan government.

The bureau will be under the control and direction of an honorary committee of management, appointed by a royal warrant to the secretary of state for the colonies. The committee will be composed of the following: Chairman, the Right Honorable Lord Ribblesdale, G.C.B., who is also the president of the advisory committee of the trustees of the research fund; Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sir Rubert Jones, F.R.S.; Dr. Rose Bradford, F.R.S. (representing the Royal Society); Colonel D. G. Ross, F.R.S.; Mr. E. A. Walrod (representing the foreign office); Mr. C. M. G. (representing the colonies); Mr. R. Popham Lobb, of the colonial office, secretary.

The main function of the bureau will be administered by a paid staff, who will be to collect from all sources information regarding sleeping sickness, to analyze it, and, where necessary, to disseminate it, and to distribute it as quickly as possible among the medical officers engaged in combating the disease. The publications of the bureau will be in the form of reports, and of the different species of insects which are suspected of transmitting the disease. A map of this kind showing the extent to which the distribution of the disease coincides with the distribution of the insects will be prepared.

1909

Mr Kidders

51

Jan 11. Drove to the 9.15 train for
C. E. Faxon & Mr Whorf.
Saw a chipmunk on the wall
corner home, a very late
in the season for him to be
out.

Drove to Mr Kidders & sent
carrage back. Mr K.
not at home but we walked
over the place admiring the
trees.

His Abies Pinsapo the
only one known to be
living in this neighborhood.
and the Cercidophyllum
a very fine tree.

His greenhouses very neat &
with gravel stones as at Leyden.
We came home to a 1.30
lunch via Milton village
electrics to Mattapan home.
They went back by 4.10 Elec.
Day pleasant & good walking.

Herbarium.

Sat. Jan 30. 1909.

Finished today putting my last season's plants in my Herbarium: now arranged according to the new 1908 Manual.

Added also some old plants from College days, affixing the old thin paper sheets to regular mounting paper.

827 sheets in all added.

HOTEL PROPERTY SOLD
TO LUMBER COMPANY.

West Burke, Feb. 25.—William F. Richardson of this place has sold his property at Willoughby lake comprising 500 acres, much of it timber land, to the Willoughby Wood & Lumber Co. This property was bought by his father, the late Francis Richardson, in 1870, and he and Mrs. Richardson conducted the popular Willoughby Lake House for many years. After the destruction of the hotel, Mrs. Richardson made improvements on the cottage adjoining it, and as long as health permitted kept summer boarders. The hotel was one of the most popular resorts in this section and was visited by people from all over southern New England and New York city. The consideration for the sale was \$7,000.

1907.

Monday March 22. 1904.
 walked with C. E. Faxon from the Wharf
 from Ponkapog P.O. by the Crocker
 place to York St + by Indian
 Lane to York pond. had our
 lunch in sheltered place there
 + walked along the Electric RR
 line thro woods fields 3/4 of a mile
 to the Randolph Stoughton
 Elec. line + then to Stoughton
 village: fine Three Thomed
 acacia tree on Indian Lane,
 + white spruces by a little
 round pond near house on
 Randolph road. Heard the
 Leopard Frog but no Kyles:
 Got 3 ocell steam train at
 Stoughton + at Readville 3.19.

54 1909

April 5 with C. E. F. Mr. Whorf & Ad. J. Jr.
to Ponkapog village & walked
down a brook & across lots
to Pecumit St & then across
Elm St to the Flood rock
place & Spring where we
lunched. Then back
to Pecumit St & cut across
fields to the N. W. corner of
Canton Cemetery & by the
roadway under the hill
to the end of the cemetery
by old wall to the upper
land & enjoyed the view
from the benches. Mr. Whorf
never there before. Dickie
home by 4.30 & they had
a cup of tea.

1909

55

Apr 11. with C. E. F. A D H Jr & Mr Whorf
to Wellesley & walked by the
Hummewell place to So. Natick
& to Dover at St. Porter's
place near the Bridge over
to Sherburne & thence to the
RR station at Medford Junction
some 9 or 10 miles. Day
windy & rather cool, but
we found a sheltered, warm
place for our lunch.

23 Apr. Reading by the 9.25 train with C. E. Faxon
Mr Whorf: walked by the Meth. church
north by Pearl St to the Big
Sassafras tree corner of Main
& Franklin St on the Batchelder
Farm. Found on a ledge some
Scleroglossa rupestris for Faxon
to send to Goebel & also in
flower *Saxifraga virginica*
& *Taraxacum erythrospermum*.
It began to rain at 11 & at noon
when we got to the Sassafras tree
we were glad to soon take shelter
in the Batchelder barn where we
ate our lunch & took Elsie to
Reading & by the 1.18 train back to
Boston. Rain all pm

Shingling the House

April 7. 1909 Mr Swain began shingling the whole house, the tower & piazza roof & changed the roof over Melair's little room to make it the same as the other part of the piazza roof.

May 4. Mr McSwain is just finishing the new tongued & grooved pine roof on Melair's little room, having taken away the pitch roof with its two leaky valleys. The Kitchen & my Herbarium chimney have been renewed at the top, & the copper Smith Johnson of Melton or Dorchester has looked to all the copper.

1909

Wayland Weston.

57

May 3

with C. E. F. Mr. Whorf & Walter Farn
to Kendall Green station &
walked to Weston: admired the
little ancient cemetery with its
pine trees, & the gravestone
with curious use of the word
concern. opposite it is Cowan
St & we passed Merriam St &
Mr Grant Walcott's large house
at the Sudbury road corner.
Before reaching Merriam St &
near Cherry Brook R.R. station
are fine pine woods opp Mr.
Geo Fisher's new brick house.
Just after passing the F. Town line
port of Wayland we lunched
& went into woods on North
side of Road where are some
very large pines, one 9 ft 5
inches in circumference &
another 9 ft 2 inches, so abt
as large as some at Rindge N.H.
A sharp shinned Hawk's nest
in the larger one & we saw the
birds. Thence along the road
two miles to Baldwins Pond
two of them lying in a deep glade
& cold bog beside them.
Black Spruce & Larix Canina

The Brandon Inn,

W. C. MOUND, Prop.

Rumex crispus
22 May 29stonia
inwhite fl. one. bark of
twigs with fl. of any
lenticels

arch

6

6

7(8?)

eye

the

te

Brandon Vt., _____ 190

Red fl. one. bark esp. of
recent twigs has orange
lenticelswh. fl. one. sepals tube
short 5 mm or less
red fl. one. sepals tube
5-7 mm long + more
linearwh. fl. one. sepals ovate
hirsutulous smooth inside
no at base = tube of calyx
red fl. one. sepals linear
hirsutulous more or less
pubescent inside + ~~that~~
plainly shorter than the tube
of calyxwh. fl. one. calyx greenish bronze
red " " " red petals
very -

> *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Monotonia*
 & *Potentilla simplex*. Thence over
 the Sudbury River by the four arch
 bridge & a wide expanse of
 water. Here is the memorial
 stone for the Concord victims of
 the Sudbury Indian fight in 1675(?)
 Thence back to Wayland village
 & took 4.17 train for Boston.
 very heavy wind for 2-4 & the
 waves were noticeable on the
 meadow waters.
 walk of about 8 miles.

Brandon Vt

59

19 May 1954. KWK Ma I & J
Came here yesterday on the 11 am
arr on time.

This morning drove up the Knowlton
road & got leaf specimens for
the blunder specimen of last year.
The upper half of the tree was
quite bare & no inflorescence of
any kind. Then drove across the
Knowlton corner to the Trotting
park farm & home. Much
cloudy, mist & weather very
doubtful. P.M. we ~~left~~
were at home watching cold clouds.

20 May I walked in Am up Mill Brook
looking at Willows & P.M.
we drove up same road & by
cross road abt 2 1/2 miles fr. the
Hotel to the Pool Farm view =
this cross road has fine bog woods
& on some rocky waste of long
standing I got an Equisetum.
Weather still cold & raw.

60
1909

Brandon Vt.

21 May ~~th~~ Friday. weather
still unsettled & cold. at
home in am & PM we
drove north around the
next square north of
where we were yesterday,
thus getting within the
town of Leicester: came
fr E. to W. on the road
at the south of the new
square & so by yesterday's
small pond: our driver
says the map is wrong in
calling the Easterly pond
Burnell pond, the name
belongs to the pond near the
road we passed yesterday
& again today. got ~~stam.~~
fertile *Equisetum* at same
point as yesterday; sterile
ones & it is *E. arvense*,
a small delicate form.
also one dark blue violet
wh. I am not sure of.
Cold wind & little or no sun

22 May. Day cloudy cold & raw Ther 53°
 an old fellow this morning said
 he was looking for a show
 at some in Am. but took our
 drive in pm across the Railroad
 at Station & then over Otter Creek
 to the foot of the ledge hills well
 shown in the Survey map & then
 round the hill drive coming out
 on the Hyde Manor Road at the
 Cedar Swamp home by the frozen
 well. The views were fine &
 the botany worth a longer stay.
 very large *Sax. fraga virginica*
 & *Juncus communis* making a
 great bowl 5 ft deep & 12-15
 ft wide.

23 May Sunday staid at home all day
 cold & raw wind.

62 1909

Hyde Manor

24 May 1909. This day brings the only suggestion of summer we have yet had. Sunny wind S.W. & not north. At 9 we started for Hyde Manor, over same road as last year. In meadow ditch before reaching Otter Creek a large hollow stemmed *Ranunculus* drove thro Sudbury, roads all posted for Autos not to exceed 5 miles per hour in the town. Arr Hyde Manor at 11 o'clock & had lunch at 12 & away at 1.30: charges \$3.75. Got some fine *Trillium grandiflorum* at the same last year hill side & came home by Hartoria Pond & Huff Burr Pond & so down the hills to the Otter Creek meadows, & out by the frozen well road.

25 May. Cold but clear day. At home
all am & PM Mr. Humphrey
himself drove us to Forest Dale
& to Goshen church by a steep
road & by brooks on either hand.
They have (& are still at work)
put in new water pipes for
the village of Brandon. The
dip is about 300 feet

MAY 14, 1909]

SCIE

is thrown into diagonal folds, but seems to preserve some of the muscular contour.

On the tail of another specimen of *Trachodon*, from the American Museum Cope Collection, the entire epidermis is covered with flattened scales of larger size, nearly a centimeter in diameter.

This disposition of the scales into the larger pavement groups and smaller tubercular areas is unlike that observed by the writer in any lacertilian; it appears to be unique. In a second paper the longitudinal and perpendicular arrangement of the clusters will be more fully made out.

Mr. Sternberg has added another of his important contributions to science through the fortunate discovery of this unique specimen, in a geologic region which was very generally considered as thoroughly prospected out.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

BOTANICAL NOTES

SHORT NOTES

IN the March number of the *Journal of Botany* R. F. Rand begins his altogether interesting "Wayfaring Notes in Rhodesia" which remind one of the notes made by the traveling botanists of a century or so ago. Here one finds morphological, ecological, taxonomic and critical notes delightfully commingled.

AKIN to the foregoing are the notes on English plants made by Matthew Dodsworth, a seventeenth century botanist, now first published in the *Journal of Botany* for March, by the editor. It is interesting to note such names as "Wild Williams" (for *Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and "Woodbind" (for *Woodbine*). A couple of letters to Plukenet are dated 1680 and 1681.

clay & comes
fine brook: a
elementary reservoir
a cone of the
as high in
the larger narrow
wind all day.

25 May. Cold but clear day. At home all am & PM. Mr. Humphrey himself drove us to Forest Dale & to Goshen church by a steep road & by brooks on either hand. They have (& are still at work) put in new water pipes for the village of Brandon. The reservoir is abt 300 feet above the village & comes from a very fine brook. a second supplementary reservoir is built in a cove of the hills not as high in altitude as the larger reservoir. cold north wind all day.

Recently, at the request of Professor Davis, I made a series of measurements on the nuclei in the air of a crowded lecture room. There were over a hundred students in attendance and the ventilation was not sufficiently brisk to obviate the occurrence of somewhat of- fensive odors at the end of the hour. The object of the investigation was to determine whether any solid or liquid nuclei were thrown off by the many lungs in action, sufficient to be detected by the coronas of the fog chamber in the presence of the natural nucleation (largely inorganic) of the lecture room.

64 1909

Bramerd

26 May To Middlebury at 11.30 & dined
with Bramerd. Day most
like summer, not a cloud
no wind. Have had no such
day yet up here. Spent
most of the afternoon taking
violets & studying them in
the beds. Took 5.07 train
back again.

27 May at home Am: took short drive
in pm to top of hill back to
the Episcopal Church School
House where Mr Farn of
NW Harris of Chicago is
building a road to the top of
the hill view: he has lately
bought the land & is this
year also building a new &
stately house 180 ft front
on the Main St here a little
East & opp the Hotel. We
were driven home by rain wh.
soon came down heavy.

Mr Merritt is the postmaster
in this town.

28 May Showery all day. At home

29 May Saturday Home by the
10.13 train from Brandon

Canton Houghton.
2 June C. E. F. came out 9.15 train with
Wm. Blanchard of Westminster Vt.
after he had looked over my
Rubi. we took car to Canton
Cemetery & on road to Tucker's
place got *R. frontosus* & then
on to Houghton & took cars for
Brockton going as far as the 5 ct
fare took us (abt 3 miles) & walked
back to Houghton again. one
pond by roadside had *Hottotia*.
we got *Rubus Allynianus*,
Androsace & *proserpinus*.
we came back by cars, they
going on to Boston abt 5 o'clock.

Lexington

June 8. To Lexington with C. E. F. & Blanchard & got Ribes frondosus & perhaps Aspid spin. var. Concordianum. Day very fine cool & bright.

PROPOSED ITINERARY.

Thursday, June 10th. Meeting at 225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, at 1.50 P.M., leave at 2 o'clock and go via Lancaster, Clinton, Wachusett Reservoir, Oakdale, to Wachusett House, Princeton, for the night.

Friday, June 11th. A.M. to South Deerfield, Mrs. Rosie Warren's for lunch. In P.M., via Amherst Agricultural College, Amherst College, and Smith College in Northampton, to Ashfield, spending the night at the Ashfield Inn.

Saturday, June 12th. In A.M., over Hoosac Mt., or around it on its North side, to Williamstown, Greylock Inn. P.M., via Pittsfield to Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, for the night.

Sunday, June 13th. A.M., in and around Lenox, and to Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, for noon meal. P.M., to Worthey's, Springfield, or possibly the Hazard place, Enfield, Conn., Willis Rockwell, Mgr., for the night.

Monday, June 14th. To Leicester Inn, Leicester, for lunch, and Boston in P.M.

1909

Lexington

67

July 16 To L. with C. E. F. & Mrs. Whorf.
close & warm day: walked
to the swampy woods back of the
house & got specimens of
the Concord Fern: back to
the house for a cup of tea &
had to let the 4.05 train
go without us, such a big
rain storm burst out
of black clouds: we hastened
between showers to the 4.42
and I got 5.37 train home
found the same dusty roads
as when I left in the morning.

Barustable

July 20. Left 9.05 for the cape with
 Adm G. & Mr Whorff. After
 dinner we drove to call
 at Mrs Davis' & were shown
 by her Mr Geo Sander
 the house & garden & old
 milestone at the corner
 of the house. Then to Shoot
 Flying Hill after stopping a
 few moments at Pequawket
 or 9 mile point: here were
 Sabatia & Lachmanthes.
 Thro woods to the top of the
 hill where a two story wooden
 tower has been built to over
 top the trees. Large wood
 fire on Martha's Vineyard:
 war vessels on north side of
 cape. Thence back to B &
 then along a well shaded
 road thro the Port to Yarmouth.
 The white European Poplars
 are badly dying in many
 places. Had our meals
 at Barustable Inn & our
 rooms over Mr Phineys
 store 3 minutes walk.
 In the Hotel hangs a very
 well preserved map of

Boston 1852 engraved & published
by C. E. Mc Intire civil engineer
17 Doane St. It had the names
of the old Roxbury residents
of Warren St James & other
streets: none on Warren
beyond Perry, a misprint for
the Perrin house.

July 21. Took 8.13 train for Sandwich for
Adams to examine records -
Mr Wharf & I walked abt the
village then over the meadows
by a long foot bridge to the
sand dunes at the sea shore
where we had a good view of the
Bay then back to the village.
a very large Catalpa in full
flower reminds me that yester-
day near 9 mile point I saw
a dozen or more Catalpa trees
from 4 to 12 ft high growing
amongst the other forest
growth. From a brook
close under the Town house
windows I raked out *Pota-
mogton perfoliatus*. After
dinner Ad again to record

while Mr W & I walked around
 Shawnee pond by the highway
 over the hills south of the pond.
 Passed a house shaded by
 the largest *Tilia's* I ever saw.
 Two trees about 15 feet in
 growth & a third nearly as large
 & with perfect foliage
 at the height of the road was
 a distorted horizontal white
 oak the trunk 12-14 inches
 in diameter and not 3 feet
 off the ground, branches
 growing out vertically from
 the horizontal portcove.
 Coming back to Shawnee pond
 & on the roadside, a piece
 of *Prunella* hedge 125 ft long
 15 ft high & all in full
 flower. By the edge
 of the pond a *Salix lucida*
 30 feet high & shining
 black olive color a wonder-
 ful sight. & in the pond
 white, pink & yellow
 pond lilies. on a
 sandy boggy piece of land
 just off the high road, & an
 old road leading on to a

deserted mill many *Vacc. Penns.*
 & the *Vacc. nigrum* of Wood.
 after getting home at six, we
 had supper & sat on the
 bench in front of the Court H.
 Had dinner at Sandwich at the
 old Inn Daniel Webster used
 to frequent.

July 22 Had Team at 8.30 & drove by
 Mary Dennis Road to Israel
 Pond just at the side of the road.
 We tracked all around it: &
 also the smaller pond over
 the ridge on opp. side of the
 road. Got both *Sabatias*
 and a white one of the *Spectab.*
 sort: also a young
Rhyachospiza macrosticta.
 Saw an unknown Shrike like
 but showing much white at
 tail in flight. Kept on to
 Hyannis & then to Bearss's
 place on 9 mile pond, where
 we had a fish & chicken dinner

This is the Mr. Beare with whom Emil Millesimo has staid: he tells me of a 15-17 year cycle of high low water on 9 mile Pond. It is now extreme low & his house is forty feet away fr the edge of the lake, but a few years ago he used to tie his boat to the piazza post & expects to do so again at the next high cycle. The shore carries out his statement, as there is much sand & gravel betw. the water & the line of vegetation. On a point near by is a summer cottage labelled Heaven & the neck will be several feet under water & the point an island when the pond is high. after dinner we drove thro Custer ville & down to the sea shore at Oskerville & then up the West Barnstable State Road to the old Salmonville Road: here I would have

Were glad to walk, the woods were
the best we have seen, & the
view, suddenly visible, across
Garret Pond (called Skeward on the
map) to the meadows of
Barstable very beautiful.

Home at 5.

Mr Phinney showed us his 40ft
shredding apple tree, from
which he gathered last year
32 bushels of Gravenstein.
It was pretty full this year,
& a drooping branch variety
rather than a strong stiff branch.
Cool N.W. wind all our visit.

July 23 Left 7.39 train & arr B at 10.
Sto Milton 10.15 & attended
to my plants: which were in
wire press & in stout strong
manila paper covers: they
seem to have kept pretty
well & are certainly in more
definite order of gathering
than in a box.

74 1909

Aug 3. explored the piece of land East of the RR & between Hazelwood & Clanton Hills station: have not been there for some years. It is now getting spoiled by dirt & waste.

Pycnanthemum flexuosum & *Crotalaria sagittalis* are still there & I brought back some other plants too. Day fine & breezy, but rain is much needed.



1909.

Land seeded down.

75

27 Aug

Mr McSorley (employed by Mr Mahoney) seeded with Timothy the lower half of our mowing field where I had potatoes last year. I have bought 6 bushels pure Timothy. Mr Sorley lives on the R. C. Hooper place & has worked for Mr Hooper & also for Mrs Stetson more than 20 years. The day is sunny & a fresh cool N.W. wind, rather more wind than I should have chosen but McSorley says it's not too much & better than a still day for sowing.

76
1909
28 Aug

to Cambridge in AM & called on
Walter Deane & worked with
him to the Herbarium: on the
way thro. Buckingham St &
across lot he showed me
Eragrostis major & minor
& *Muhlenbergia depressa* &
on the grassy bank in the
Bot. Garden *Exalis stricta*
with the curving pedicel to the
ripe pod. Fernald is
back from a good trip to
Pembroke in So Eastern Maine.

Sunday
29 Aug

between 6 & 8 AM walked thro
the Reservation Road to Bellside
looking at one side going over
& the other coming back. Am
hunting for *Prenanthes serpentina*
with the lanceolate small bracts
at base of involucre. Got a
few things for my Herbarium

- 30 Aug walked betw. 6.30 & 8 up Blue Hill
 & down road to Hoosie Pond &
 back by path upper end & notch
 where I got *Carex novae Angliae*
 & into Reservation road home.
- 31 Aug walked betw 6 & 7.30 to the
 Club & visited Mrs. Homans
 new lot where cellar is all
 ready to put the new house up.
- 1 Sept walked betw 6 & 7.45 to
 the Reser Head Quarters by
 the Reservation Road & back.
 pressed *Desmodium nudiflorum*
Gerardia virginica &
Betula lenta with a
 curious excrescence of new
 buds on small limbs.

78.909

Purgatory.

Sept 3.

C. E. & W. F. came on the 10.15
we got off at Deobham Road
& spent a few hours in Purgatory
had lunch at the Spring & then
down the path & across brook
to the meadow & then to the
Canton Road & back to
Ellis station for the 3.15 to
Boston. I got off at Blue
hill Ave & took electric home.
got the fellow fruited var
leuco carpa of *Prunus virginiana*
on the Canton roadside: a bush
or shrub rather than a tree
on opposite sides of the road
one abundantly fruited.
perhaps the original Deobham
station.

Sept 5

Sunday morning walked to the
top of Hancock between 5.30 & 8.
& got a few things. Hancock
covered on top with *Arctostaphylos*
same as Blue hill was in the
olden time.

1909 Labor Day.

79

Sept 6 Mr & Mrs Williams came out on the 9.15 & drove us across the Reservation to the old road near West St in Braintree: on old farm there found *Tripsacum* & a *Helianthus*. Then home by Sawcut Notch Road & stopped at Mrs Vose's cor Highland & Randolph ave & got specimen of *Iva Xanthifolia* in the hen yard: it is very large, up to 10 feet. then home at 1.30

They begin to move their furniture tomorrow from 16 Chestnut St to their new Cambridge house.

Dear Doctor

Sept 7.

I am at 16 Chestnut St in the midst of moving & very happy.

We got home last night at 8.10 P.M. which wasn't bad. We had a beautiful time all day and very grateful to you & Mrs Kennedy for such a fine day

Sincerely yrs.
E. F. W.

Sept 7.

joined A.D.H. at Readville station
 at 10.37 + to Ellis station.
 walked along Neponset street
 to Canton. got specimens
 of the yellow fruited *Prunus*
virginiana: whether this is
 the original Deoham station
 I do not know. had our lunch
 off the road beyond the small
 pond wh. we named Carseway
 pond fr the old road to the
 meadow near it. Turned
 aside to visit the Peat
 cutting & drying machine of
 Mr Hartley's: met their father
 & son, the former military
 Editor of the Globe. Fine
 pine woods as you approach
 the Neponset meadow.
 We took the 3.10 Electric at
 Canton + A.D. staid to dinner
 at 5.30 I went with Hal &
 Frances to the "wedding supper"
 of Miss Hope Kemmerway, marrying
 Mr John Richardson Jr of Brookline
 a unique but poor fete.

1909

81

Sept 8 Between 6 and 7.30 to top of Hancock by the new road & down to Break Neck Lodge path & home by Reservoir Road.

Sept 9 Massapoag Pond with C.E.F. - W.F. & Mr Whorf by 10.15 train to Sharon Heights. on Pond Ice tracks found 8 specimens of the rare yellow-winged butterfly of the South. They were flying along the railroad track just as last year on Sept 5. The *Terias* *lisa* has black edges to its yellow wings. We did not do much else, but on the roadside I found *Collinsonia canadensis* in fruit, not a common plant hereabouts. we came back on the 2.58 from Sharon Heights after visiting the Farguhar nurseries.

1909

Dr Hall's place: Warren R.I.

Sept 12

13

Left on 9 o'clock train with
C. E. F. & Mr Whorf: arr Providence
10.05: took Electric train
for station at 9.15 & arr
Warren 9.46: 11 miles.
Zone system 5 cts per zone:
~~the~~ fare 3 tickets.

Found man in station who
directed us to the place & we
walked, following the street rail-
way to the Bristol line $1\frac{1}{2}$ m
& just beyond is the estate
of Dr Geo F Hall with high
wall like the Lake country
walls: here we found several
Japanese trees & esp. the Zelkova
like a beech with Elm leaves
& belonging to the Ulmaceae.
We met the Scotch gardener
in charge & tho Dr Hall has
been dead several years the
place is kept up by his daughter
Mrs Howe & Mr

C. E. F. took specimens & the
gardener gave me 8 or 10
seedling Ginkgo trees.
Had our lunch at the roadside
& arr Prov for the 2.58 train &
in Boston at 4.05

Sept 13¹⁴

Mr. Mrs. Hamilton of Phil here
for overnight & from the ladies
house she & I walked over Blue
Hill - back by

Cambridge, Mass.

August 11, 1909

Sept 14

My dear Dr. Kennedy:

I tried another man with
rather better success. If you will write to
Mr. Edmund F. Bigelow, "Acadia", Sound
Beach, Conn. and tell him that Dr. James of
Bridgeport referred you to him (which, though
me, he did) I think he will be able and glad
to give you the information you want.

side
it notch
the
icing
me
Frassica.

Sept 30

Very truly yours,

A. W. Coatsworth

12.15
ville
thro
ing Dedham
house
the
to

we drove out to 40 to Everett St.
from met us at the Brook crossing
we drove to Readville for the
5.14 train for Bird St. C. found
one spec *Polygonum hydropiper* at the
dam on Brook no side Everett St.

Sept 13¹⁴ 1 am Mrs Hamblen of Phil here
for overnight & pm the ladies
drove & he & I walked over Blue
Hill to Hoosic Pond & back by
the Reservoir Road

Sept 20. Drove to the Bramble side
of Reservoir via Sawcut notch
with m & I & visited the
old field at end of Conning
Brook path. Got some
Trifolium & a new *Brassica*.

Sept 30. Churchill came on the 12.15
& I joined the train at Readville
for Green Lodge: walked thro
the Washburn Road & along Dedham
road & in by Mrs Forbes house
to Purgatory woods & to the
Spring & along the path to
the other end & so to Everett St.
Wm met us at the Brook crossing
& we drove to Readville for the
5.14 train for Bird St. C. found
one spec *Polygonum hydropiper* at the
old dam on Brook no side Everett St.

1909.

oct 7 To Sharon Heights with F. W. K
Ma J to call on Rev &
Mrs Brumell: They have a
farm near Moose Hill
& close to the Barn stands
an old & soon to fall
Sassafras tree: much
decayed away on one
side and two dead
limbs out topping the
rest of the foliage. The butt
of the tree is not round,
owing to the loss of substance
but the circumference
reached 14 feet at 3 ft
fr the ground.

Medfield Pines.

85

Oct 9

by 9.15 train to Dedham with
C.E. & our Whook. Took 10.07
Electric apt bus Franklin &
got off at northern side of
Charles River in Millis & walked
by woodroad at left thro some
rustic cottage camps to the
highway & then to the left
across Charles River again
into Medfield: a very wild
road & leading up to the
Jesse Mann place at the
old mill site on a brook
branch of Stop River: just
before reaching the house we
saw on the left the group of
tall pines out-topping the
other trees: after lunch by
the almost depleted pond we
took woodroad opp & a little
beyond the house which lead
us at last to Stop river meadows
where were a family picking
cranberries having left wagon
& unharnessed horse by the
edge of the woodland: here
we found we had passed the
trees, so thought best to
go back to the house &

and gain heading straight for the pier & fortunately the ground in the swamp was dry enough to do this. we soon were at them, abt 15 to 18 tall trees: we measured several, tho the first was the largest, 10 feet 2 inches round at 3 feet from the ground.

two others were 9 ft 11 inches
one was 9 ft 5 inches

" " 8 ft 9 "

we estimated (by a basal 45° angle) the height of one at 135 feet.

we kept on across the swampy hollow & came out near the cranberry picks at the foot of the wood road & took that back to the house. we kept along by this very beautiful road thro the yellow clay of a warm October day & tracked to Walpole via Noon Hill, Plain St & West St, the last mile of woody road having been utterly cleared off by a bad fire a year ago. Took 5.14 Express to Back Bay, and 5.44 & took 5.45 for Readville.

Botanists, all cold to smiles
and dimpling
Forsake the fair and patiently —
go simpling Goldsmith.

In fattered weeds
with overwhelming brow

Form No. 2.

Cattle Bureau of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND GOATS.

(SECTION 18, CHAPTER 90, REVISED LAWS, AND CHAPTER 116, ACTS OF 1922.)

TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE.

Town or city of Milton Month, Oct Day, 4 1922

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the following animals, said to be owned by

Mr. G. Kennedy of Blue Hill Farmtown or city of Milton : —

Cows in milk, 3 Bulls, _____ Cows dry and not fattening, _____
 Fattening, _____ Young, _____ Oxen, _____ Sheep, _____ Swine, _____ Goats, _____

Upon a physical examination I find no evidence of tuberculosis or other contagious disease
 in any of said animals.

James J. Penner
 Inspector of Animals.

This certificate is based upon a physical examination.

88 ^{index} Received from Arboretum
 page 150 for Nov 2. 1909.
 the 1910 plant.

I	Philadelphus	Nelson	583
II	Spiraea sorbifolia	"	499
III	Cerasus	"	36
IV	Eurochorda	"	397.
V	Celtis	"	444
VI	Ligustrum	"	631
VII	Rhododendron Lensei 4 plants	"	
VIII	Polygonum multiflorum	"	437
IX	Staphylea	"	1116
X	Achillean	"	252
XI	Spiraea Veitchii	"	568
XII	Cotoneaster	"	327.
XIII	Spiraea 4 plants	"	490
XIV	Deutzia	"	670
XV	Crataegus pyracantha	"	662
XVI	Paeonia vine?	"	435
XVII	Staphylea	"	111

Set in garden in a Row and a
 half. I - XXVII in first row
 XXVIII to XXXV in second row:
 and one foot apart.

XXVIII opp XXVII and XXXV opp XIX
 Nov 2. 1909.

<u>XYIII</u>	<i>Clematis</i>	Wilson	400
<u>XTX</u>	<i>Trachelospermum</i>	"	578
<u>XX</u>	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	"	227
<u>XXI</u>	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	"	156
<u>XXII</u>	<i>Syringa</i> 22696	Washington	
<u>XXIII</u>	<i>Larix latifolia</i> 2033	Sept Agrie	432
<u>XXIV</u>	<i>Rhamnus</i> 2 plants	Wilson	482
<u>XXV</u>	<i>Sarcococca</i>	(or 581)	" 681
<u>XXVI</u>	<i>Cerasus</i>	"	3a
<u>XXVII</u>	<i>Lonicera Koehiana</i>	"	457
<u>XXVIII</u>	<i>Philadelphus</i>	"	574
<u>XXIX</u>	<i>Betula</i>	"	17
<u>XXX</u>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Norway	
<u>XXXI</u>	<i>Poliothyrea</i>	"	500
<u>XXXII</u>	<i>Morris</i> Wilson	"	33
<u>XXXIII</u>	<i>Lonicera Mackii</i>	"	194
<u>XXXIV</u>	<i>Iderea</i> ?	"	478
<u>XXXV</u>	<i>Diospyros</i>	"	500

Nov 10th 1909
 moved all the above to one Row
 near the garden three thousand acacia
 hedge: 35 plants each one
 yard apart, and No 1 beginning
 nearest the Hot bed walk,
 No 35 nearest the street.

Wednesday: Nov 24. 1909.
cold, strong North wind with
two inches of snow: and a
sleety wind all day.

Mildred is today returning
from her trip to ~~Ludica~~
via Canadian Pacific R.R.
today's weather does not
promise good views to her

DECEMBER WAS COLD.

Much Sunshine Also Characterized Month—Blue Hill Summary for the Year.

Colder weather than usual prevailed during December, with an abundance of sunshine and the average precipitation. The mean temperature of the month was 25.7 degrees which is 3.5 degrees below the normal and the lowest for December since 1906. The highest temperature reached was 50 degrees on the 6th and the minimum degrees on the month was one below zero on the 31st. More than one-half the precipitation was in the form of snow, 20 inches falling, 18 inches coming during the storm of the 25th-26th. The total snowfall was nine inches more than the average amount and the greatest in December since 1904. 1.66 inches of rain fell during the month, the most in one day being 1.29 inches on the 14th.

There was about the usual amount of relative humidity and there was less cloudiness than is customary. The total amount of sunshine was 15 per cent. greater than the average. There was more than the normal amount of wind, the mean velocity being the highest for December since 1903. The maximum velocity was 75 miles per hour from the northeast on the 26th. The prevailing wind direction was west and there was a marked absence of south and east winds.

1909 was notable for its warm winter, high wind velocities throughout the year and an excess of sunshine during most of the months. The mean temperature for the year was 47.6 degrees, 0.8 degrees warmer than the normal and the highest since 1906. The total precipitation of the year was 43.29 inches which is 3.71 inches less than the average amount. This, however, is much more than fell in 1908 when only 37.28 inches were recorded. 1909 was the windiest year since 1897, January, September and October being the only months with mean velocities below normal, and the only months in which the maximum velocity was under 60 miles per hour were June and September.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory,
Jan. 4, 1910.

THE WEATHER IN 1909.

During the year 1909 there were 205 clear days, 268 fair days, 104 cloudy days, and 60 partly cloudy days. Rain fell on or part of 79 days (1908, 75). Snow fell on or part of 22 days (1908, 20). There was thunder on 10 days (1908, 15). The prevailing wind was west with a total of 91 days. The number of days below zero was 2 (1908, 3). The warmest day was Sunday, August 7th, 98 degrees. Coldest day, Wednesday, December 31st, —2. Coldest day at 12 o'clock, December 30th, 9 degrees. First frost, Monday, September 20th. First appearance of snow, Thursday, October 28th.

Lewis McHardy.

Y. NOVEMBER 24, 1909

FEW ZERO DAYS COMING

EVEN FREEZING OFTEN ABSENT AT
THANKSGIVING

Boston Christmases Usually Little Colder Than November Feast—Only Two or Three Days Below Zero in the City's Average Winter—Cold Waves and the Price of Eggs—Some Modern Marked Fallacies Shown to Be Aged—New England's Climate Not So Bad After All

A change in climate is taking place very sensibly. Both heats and colds are becoming much more moderate within the memory of even the middle-aged. Shows are less frequent and less deep. They do not often lie below the mountain more than one, two or three days, and very rarely a week. The shows are remembered to have been formerly frequent, deep, and of long continuance. The elderly inform me that the earth used to be covered with snow about three months in every year, so that the little study of the tables will show that the Christmas low temperatures are on the whole nearly as high as the Thanksgiving lows. Twelve Christmases out of thirty-seven had minimum temperatures above freezing, as against fifteen such Thanksgivings. Clear days number eleven, against ten for Thanksgiving.

37 CHRISTMAS DAYS—1872 TO 1908

Temperature, Min. Max.	Weather.
1872... 6 7	Clear
1873... 24 34	Wholly cloudy
1874... 25 43	Clear
1875... 27 38	Cloudy, snow
1876... 5 24	Cloudy
1877... 11 30	Clear
1878... 10 30	Clear
1879... 11 39	Wholly cloudy, light snow
1880... 22 32	Wholly cloudy, light snow
1881... 21 48	Clear
1882... 33 43	Partly cloudy
1883... 34 44	Wholly cloudy, snow
1884... 13 24	Cloudy, trace of snow
1885... 19 28	Wholly cloudy
1886... 18 54	Showers, mainly clear
1887... 25 30	Cloudy, snow flurries
1888... 43 50	Clear
1889... 29 65	Showers, mainly clear
1890... 12 20	Clear
1891... 28 41	Wholly cloudy, rain
1892... 10 28	Wholly cloudy, snow flurries
1893... 46 57	Cloudy
1894... 48 58	Cloudy, rain
1895... 38 43	Wholly cloudy
1896... 10 23	Cloudy
1897... 9 29	Clear
1898... 29 37	Clear
1899... 20 45	Clear, except shower
1900... 31 45	Cloudy
1901... 31 38	Wholly cloudy, light rain
1902... 24 34	Wholly cloudy, snow
1903... 33 45	Wholly cloudy
1904... 6 10	Wholly cloudy
1905... 34 37	Cloudy
1906... 20 27	Wholly cloudy, light snow
1907... 33 43	Cloudy
1908... 37 49	Cloudy

Average of lowest temperatures, 24.46 degrees.
Average of highest, 40.5 degrees.
Average for whole day, 37 years, 32.53 degrees.
Highest temperature, 65 degrees, in 1890.
Lowest temperature, 8 below zero, in 1902.
12 days out of 37 with lowest temperature above freezing.

Few Zero Days in Winter

Two features of the Boston winter are of high importance to everyone—the cold snaps, or cold waves, which most of us dread the more because the Weather Bureau sharpens our shivers in advance; and the February temperature, which governs the price of eggs. This latter point is one of generally unsuspected importance, for it means many thousands of dollars out or in of the Boston household purses, and

if rain in February, the largest snowfall, four-hour falls occur in the last ten days of February, or the early days of March.

Snow at Boston, thirty-one years:

	Average Depth, Inches.	Greatest in 24 Hours.
December	11.9	14.7
January	11.9	14.7
February	11.9	14.7
Winter mean	32.6 inches, equivalent to 3.26 inches of rain, which is about the monthly average precipitation throughout the year.	

In the way of actual, visible sunshine, in proportion to the amount astronomically possible, the Boston winter does pretty well, and compares favorably with all but the three summer months. The following table brings out clearly the bad position of the month of November in this regard, for its sunshine hours are decidedly fewer than those of December.

Boston sunshine, 1874 to 1903:

	Average Hours.	Per Cent. Possib.
December	119	52
January	121	54
February	170	77

Winter mean.....	157	53.3
March	155	53
April	217	54
May	278	57

Spring mean.....	222	101.3
June	254	119
July	276	125
August	277	125

Summer mean.....	280.3	125
September	262	102
October	187	85
November	132	60
.....	102	60

	Autumn mean...	193	85.0
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Cold Waves

The time and severity of the winter's cold waves are of course the features of the season's weather that have the widest interest. The winter cold wave is in principle just like the recurring cooler periods of other seasons, and seldom greatly exceeds those in range of temperature. Its impressiveness is due to the fact that its low point gets into a region of temperature where our bodies are particularly sensitive. A cold wave is due to a high pressure centre, and follows a low, or storm centre, just as clearing weather does in the summer. Highs, in this region, almost always mean northwesterly winds, which bring

ON THE SO-CALLED NORWOOD "METEORITE"

THE issue of SCIENCE for January 28 contains an article by Professor Frank W. Very entitled "Fall of a Meteorite in Norwood, Massachusetts," descriptive of what he supposes to have been a meteoritic stone said to have fallen on the farm of Mr. W. P. Nickerson, of Norwood, Mass., during the night between October 7-8, 1909. On account of the specific character of the description and for fear that this may be successful in giving the "Norwood meteorite" a place in the literature, I feel that another opinion with regard to the character of the specimen should be placed on record.

I saw the newspaper account of this fall directly after its occurrence, and after correspondence with Mr. Nickerson took the first opportunity that presented itself to examine the specimen, which was then on exhibition in a "dime museum" in Boston. Mr. Nickerson himself met me there and showed me the stone. Professor Very's account of the appearance of the mass is sufficiently accurate, but his interpretation of it is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, the specimen is a characteristic glacial boulder of a basic igneous dike rock, the matrix in which has been weathered so as to leave the characteristic large phenocrysts of plagioclase projecting from the surface. There is no surface indication whatever of flowage or of the skin which is characteristic of freshly fallen stony meteorites. I broke off a piece of the stone and examined the fresh fracture with the greatest care under a hand lens without finding any indication of the existence of metallic iron in the mass. Since reading Professor Very's article, I have had a thin section of my fragment made. Microscopic examination of this proves the rock to be ordinary labradorite-porphry—a diagnosis which has been confirmed by Dr. H. S. Washington, who has called my attention to his description of this rock type from Essex County, Mass.¹

Mr. Nickerson told me about the broken bars of the gateway under which the mass was

¹ *Journal of Geology*, Vol. 7, p. 290, 1899.

FEBRUARY 25, 1910]

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found and the other circumstances as related by Professor Very, but he added a statement with regard to a bright flash of light which he had noticed in the sky during the evening of October 7. His description, however, was only that of an unusually brilliant shooting star. A meteorite of the size of this specimen would surely have illuminated the region over many square miles with almost the light of day, judging from the reports of known meteorites which have been seen to fall, but no such occurrence was reported from Norwood. If the falling of a meteorite was the cause of the broken bars, the mass has not yet been found, or at any rate it was other than the specimen described by Professor Very and seen by me.

The circumstantial nature of the observations made by the several persons who had to do with digging up the "meteorite," as quoted in the article to which reference is made, are not as conclusive to me as they are to Professor Very, through scepticism engendered by the falsity of nearly all of the many reports that have come to my office during the past sixteen years in which people have described "meteorites" that they "had actually seen fall" at their feet or on the lawn in front of their houses, or in the road, or in some other very near-by place. On request, samples of some of these "meteorites" have been sent in, one of them proving to be a piece of fossiliferous limestone, another a bit of furnace slag, another a glacial boulder of trap rock, another a glazed stone that had been used in the wall of a limekiln, another a glacial boulder of quartzite covered with a film of limonite. The list might be extended almost indefinitely, but it is not worth while. In almost every case mentioned, the mass when found "was so hot that one could not bear his hand on it."

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ward elastic reaction of the air becomes so great that the meteorite rebounds, but if the angle of the path is a high one, atmospheric friction and impact retard the meteoric velocity to so great an extent that gravity gets the victory, and the last part of the meteor's fall is vertical. If this conclusion is correct, there should be some evidence that bolides which strike the ground fall more often than not in a vertical direction. I am not aware that such evidence has been sought, or especially noted. The present instance is so well authenticated, that it seems worth putting on record. Subsequent investigation has proved that the fall of the meteorite occurred at about quarter before seven o'clock on the evening of Thursday, October 7, as witnessed by several people in Norwood.

FRANK W. VERY

WESTWOOD, MASS.
October 12, 1909

A LABORATORY ILLUSTRATION OF BALL LIGHTNING

In Dr. Elihu Thomson's address at the opening of the Palmer Physical Laboratory at Princeton University he made, with regard to ball lightning, the statement, "The difficulty here is that it is too accidental and rare for consistent study, and we have not as yet any laboratory phenomena which resemble it closely."¹ This suggested to me that a phenomenon which I witnessed some six or seven years ago might be worth recording.

With a copper wire a student accidentally short-circuited the terminals of an ordinary 110-volt circuit. I happened at the time to be a few meters from him and to be looking toward the terminals. At the instant of the short circuit I saw an incandescent ball which appeared to roll rather slowly from the terminals across the laboratory table and then disappeared. As I remember it, I should say that the ball may have appeared to be about three centimeters in diameter. I think no one else in the room saw anything more than a flash of light—much as if a fuse had blown. On the table where the ball had rolled we found a line of scorched spots, as if the ball had bounced along the table and had scorched the wood wherever it touched. As I remem-

¹ SCIENCE, XXX., p. 868, December 17, 1909.

ber them, these scorched spots were rather close together, perhaps not more than one or two centimeters apart. In the top of the table was a crack perhaps a millimeter or two wide, and at this crack the scorched line ended. In a drawer immediately under this crack we found a tiny copper ball, perhaps a millimeter in diameter. Apparently the ball that rolled along the table was incandescent copper vapor, although my memory of it is rather of a yellow-white than of a greenish light.

The above suggested the possibility of a laboratory study of a phenomenon which may very possibly be similar to that of ball lightning, but I have never attempted to repeat the experiment.

A. T. JONES

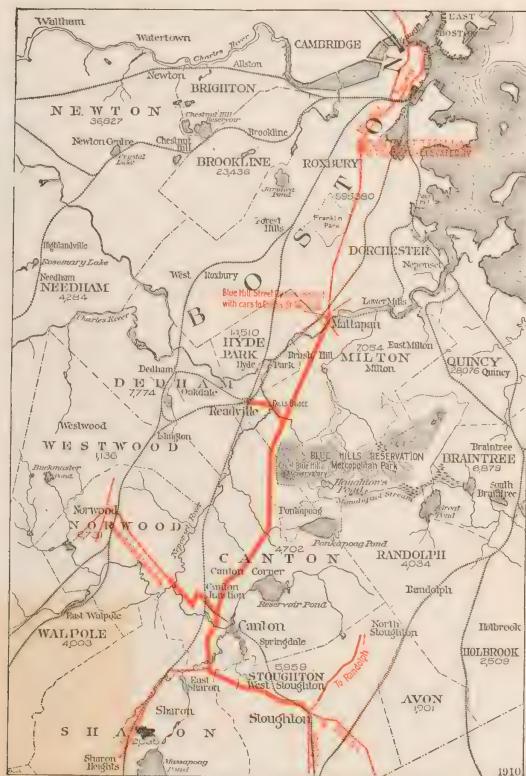
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

BALL LIGHTNING

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the address on "Atmospheric Electricity" by Professor Elihu Thomson, on pages 867 to 868 in the issue of December 17, reference is made to lightning in the form of a ball of fire. This calls to my mind an experience which I had some fifteen years ago while watching a heavy electrical storm. I observed what appeared to be a ball of fire between two and three feet in diameter rolling along the street. It was also accompanied by several others of smaller size. This appearance occurred just after a very heavy electrical discharge to a telephone pole some few squares away. The discharge along the telephone wire heated the wire to red heat. The wire broke on account of this heating and a section of some considerable length was hurled along the street with a whirling motion. The rapidity of the rolling motion gave the appearance of a ball, as it also gave a forward motion to the ball of fire. Subsequent investigation revealed the two ends of the wire dangling from adjacent poles with a considerable length of the wire missing. I beg to suggest that the rapid heating of metal particles in some manner similar to this may be the cause of many of the so-called balls of lightning.

LOUIS M. POTTS

BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 10, 1910



1910

95

Feb 7.

Brainerd came out & spent the night here. he went over all my violets including the Melloughby ones, the only addition to the latter being that he made sure of the Viola sororia, and changed Glorinda of the list to Pallens, and amoenus Le Conte to incognita Brainerd.

March 9. 1910

Mrs Page the Architect came out to look at the ho

mch 15. 1910

Mrs Edward Henry
died of acute Ang

17 Mch A PRAYER 1910
(For An Absent Friend)

O God of Understanding, I pray thee
Care for him whom Distance takes from
me;

Bless his couch with Rest, where'er he lies,
And close, with thy caressing peace, his
eyes.

Send some Guardian Angel from thy side
To keep the watch at night, lest ill betide;
Greet with Joy and Strength his waking
soul

And lead him onward to some higher goal.
And when, at last, his footsteps homeward
tend,

Lord, guide him safely back to me—his
friend.

GEORGE HENRY CALPIN

EDWARD HENRY WHORF

Resident of Dorchester Was for Some
Years Historian General of Society of
Mayflower Descendants

From his home at 29 Hartford street, Dorchester, the funeral of Edward H. Whorf took place on Friday afternoon, when the simplest service was conducted by Rev. James De Normandie, D.D., minister of the First Religious Society in Roxbury. There was no singing. The body was taken to Forest Hills Cemetery for burial.

Mr. Whorf was of Mayflower ancestry, a descendant of Henry Samson, who was among the famous passengers, and he was born in Winchester, Mass., on May 6, 1851, the son of Sylvanus Henry and Henrietta (Paxon) Whorf. Mr. Whorf was always deeply interested in genealogical and historical matters, and for several years served as historian general of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, declining reelection, on account of his health, at the last triennial congress, held last September at Plymouth. His work in the Mayflower and genealogical societies and in the collection of Vital Records is known by many; but what proves now to have been his life work was done on the Tampico division of the Mexican Central Railway. In 1882 Mr. Whorf was sent to Tampico to undertake this piece of railroad building in the Tampico Canyon. After some years he was called to the co-management of the whole Mexican railway system, with headquarters in the City of Mexico. His official position brought him into intimate business and personal relations with the men who have made the Mexico of today possible, and no American was better known or more highly esteemed.

1910

95

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Brainerd came out & spent the night here. He went over all my violets including the Melloughby ones, the only addition to the latter being that he made sure of the Viola sororia, and changed Clauda of the list to Gallens, and anemone le Conte to incognita Brainerd.

March 9. 1910

Mrs Page the Architect came out to look at the house

Mch 15. 1910

Mr Edward Henry Whorf
died of acute Brights Disease

17 Mch 1910

A PRAYER
(For An Absent Friend)

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me;
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And close, with thy caressing peace, his
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soul
And lead him onward to some higher goal.
And when, at last, his footsteps homeward
tend,
Lord, guide him safely back to me—his
friend.

GEORGE HENRY GALPIN

of a Spanish dancer, her preparation nations
and her comely household, heifer mated than
adapted.
Cloth: "The Old Town," with Montgomerie
and Stone, Laming and English musical
pieces depending a little on Mr. Lullaby
times and more upon the varied comic and
grotesque energy of the two chief players.
JACKET: "The Turning Point," independent
pieces by an amateur playwright rich enough
to bring his own plays to the stage.
REMARKS: SQUARE—"The Yankee Girl," with
Marianne King. Average musical play over-
powered with plot and underpowered with
humor. Miss King's fresh, well-sounded and
most successfully makes the whole into

April 9. 1910

97

This has been a very early Spring,
today I gathered *Benjoin*
vestivalis, *Anemone nemerosa*
& the maples & willows have
been out for many days.

- 20 April: The long series of summer
days continues; today the ther-
mometer reached 70° as it
did yesterday.
In p.m. I walked to Top of
Blue Hill & down the park
road to the Wood Cat Hotel
path wh. I took to Hillside
St & then back again by
the same path to the Reservoir
Road back of the Walcotts &
home.
many things in bloom or
almost so — In full flower
were *Amelanchier*, *Antennaria*,
Prunus Pennsylvanica, *Potentilla*
complex & *Saxifraga Virginica*
& almost out were *Oakes*,
Sessilefolia, *Comandra umbellata*,
Acer Pennsylvanicum.

ELM BUD CALENDAR.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

One can gain a very good idea of the advance of the season, that is, to say whether the season is early or late, by following the development of some tree or plant and recording the dates for successive years at which the tree passes the various stages in its growth. Such a series of observations has been made by the writer upon an elm tree at Jamaica Pond, for a period covering eight years.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185.	2186.	2187.	2188.	2189.	2190.	2191.	2192.	2193.	2194.	2195.	2196.	2197.	2198.	2199.	2200.	2201.	2202.	2203.	2204.	2205.	2206.	2207.	2208.	2209.	2210.	2211.	2212.	2213.	2214.	2215.	2216.	2217.	2218.	2219.	2220.	2221.	2222.	2223.	2224.	2225.	2226.	2227.	2228.	2229.	2230.	2231.	2232.	2233.	2234.	2235.	2236.	2237.	2238.	2239.	2240.	2241.	2242.	2243.	2244.	2245.	2246.	2247.	2248.	2249.	2250.	2251.	2252.	2253.	2254.	2255.	2256.	2257.	2258.	2259.	2260.	2261.	2262.	2263.	2264.	2265.	2266.	2267.	2268.	2269.	2270.	2271.	2272.	2273.	2274.	2275.	2276.	2277.	2278.	2279.	2280.	2281.	2282.	2283.	2284.	2285.	2286.	2287.	2288.	2289.	2290.	2291.	2292.	2293.	2294.	2295.	2296.	2297.	2298.	2299.	2300.	2301.	2302.	2303.	2304.	2305.	2306.	2307.	2308.	2309.	2310.	2311.	2312.	2313.	2314.	2315.	2316.	2317.	2318.	2319.	2320.	2321.	2322.	2323.	2324.	2325.	2326.	2327.	2328.	2329.	2330.	2331.	2332.	2333.	2334.	2335.	2336.	2337.	2338.	2339.	2340.	2341.	2342.	2343.	2344.	2345.	2346.	2347.	2348.	2349.	2350.	2351.	2352.	2353.	2354.	2355.	2356.	2357.	2358.	2359.	2360.	2361.	2362.	2363.	2364.	2365.	2366.	2367.	2368.	2369.	2370.	2371.	2372.	2373.	2374.	2375.	2376.	2377.	2378.	2379.	2380.	2381.	2382.	2383.	2384.	2385.	2386.	2387.	2388.	2389.	2390.	2391.	2392.	2393.	2394.	2395.	2396.	2397.	2398.	2399.	2400.	2401.	2402.	2403.	2404.	2405.	2406.	2407.	2408.	2409.	2410.	2411.	2412.	2413.	2414.	2415.	2416.	2417.	2418.	2419.	2420.	2421.	2422.	2423.	2424.	2425.	2426.	2427.	2428.	2429.	2430.	2431.	2432.	2433.	2434.	2435.	2436.	2437.	2438.	2439.	2440.	2441.	2442.	2443.	2444.	2445.	2446.	2447.	2448.	2449.	2450.	2451.	2452.	2453.	2454.	2455.	2456.	2457.	2458.	2459.	2460.	2461.	2462.	2463.	2464.	2465.	2466.	2467.	2468.	2469.	2470.	2471.	2472.	2473.	2474.	2475.	2476.	2477.	2478.	2479.	2480.	2481.	2482.	2483.	2484.	2485.	2486.	2487.	2488.	2489.	2490.	2491.	2492.	2493.	2494.	2495.	2496.	2497.	2498.	2499.	2500.	2501.	2502.	2503.	2504.	2505.	2506.	2507.	2508.	2509.	2510.	2511.	2512.	2513.	2514.	2515.	2516.	2517.	2518.	2519.	2520.	2521.	2522.	2523.	2524.	2525.	2526.	2527.	2528.	2529.	2530.	2531.	2532.	2533.	2534.	2535.	2536.	2537.	2538.	2539.	2540.	2541.	2542.	2543.	2544.	2545.	2546.	2547.	2548.	2549.	2550.	2551.	2552.	2553.	2554.	2555.	2556.	2557.	2558.	2559.	2560.	2561.	2562.	2563.	2564.	2565.	2566.	2567.	2568.	2569.	2570.	2571.	2572.	2573.	2574.	2575.	2576.	2577.	2578.	2579.	2580.	2581.	2582.	2583.	2584.	2585.	2586.	2587.	2588.	2589.	2590.	2591.	2592.	2593.	2594.	2595.	2596.	2597.	2598.	2599.	2600.	2601.	2602.	2603.	2604.	2605.	2606.	2607.	2608.	2609.	2610.	2611.	2612.	2613.	2614.	2615.	2616.	2617.	2618.	2619.	2620.	2621.	2622.	2623.	2624.	2625.	2626.	2627.	2628.	2629.	2630.	2631.	2632.	2633.	2634.	2635.	2636.	2637.	2638.	2639.	2640.	2641.	2642.	2643.	2644.	2645.	2646.	2647.	2648.	2649.	2650.	2651.	2652.	2653.	2654.	2655.	2656.	2657.	2658.	2659.	2660.	2661.	2662.	2663.	2664.	2665.	2666.	2667.	2668.	2669.	2670.	2671.	2672.	2673.	2674.	2675.	2676.	2677.	2678.	2679.	2680.	2681.	2682.	2683.	2684.	2685.	2686.	2687.	2688.	2689.	2690.	2691.	2692.	2693.	2694.	2695.	2696.	2697.	2698.	2699.	2700.	2701.	2702.	2703.	2704.	2705.	2706.	2707.	2708.	2709.	2710.	2711.	2712.	2713.	2714.	2715.	2716.	2717.	2718.	2719.	2720.	2721.	2722.	2723.	2724.	2725.	2726.	2727.	2728.	2729.	2730.	2731.	2732.	2733.	2734.	2735.	2736.	2737.	2738.	2739.	2740.	2741.	2742.	2743.	2744.	2745.	2746.	2747.	2748.	2749.	2750.	2751.	2752.	2753.	2754.	2755.	2756.	2757.	2758.	2759.	2760.	2761.	2762.	2763.	2764.	2765.	2766.	2767.	2768.	2769.	2770.	2771.	2772.	2773.	2774.	2775.	2776.	2777.	2778.	2779.	2780.	2781.	2782.	2783.	2784.	2785.	2786.	2787.	2788.	2789.	2790.	2791.	2792.	2793.	2794.	2795.	2796.	2797.	2798.	2799.	2800.	2801.	2802.	2803.	2804.	2805.	2806.	2807.	2808.	2809.	2810.	2811.	2812.	2813.	2814.	2815.	2816.	2817.	2818.	2819.	2820.	2821.	2822.	2823.	2824.	2825.	2826.	2827.	2828.	2829.	2830.	2831.	2832.	2833.	2834.	2835.	2836.	2837.	2838.	2839.	2840.	2841.	2842.	2843.	2844.	2845.	2846.	2847.	2848.	2849.	2850.	2851.	2852.	2853.	2854.	2855.	2856.	2857.	2858.	2859.	2860.	2861.	2862.	2863.	2864.	2865.	2866.	2867.	2868.	2869.	2870.	2871.	2872.	2873.	2874.	2875.	2876.	2877.	2878.	2879.	2880.	2881.	2882.	2883.	2884.	2885.	2886.	2887.	2888.	2889.	2890.	2891.	2892.	2893.	2894.	2895.	2896.	2897.	2898.	2899.	2900.	2901.	2902.	2903.	2904.	2905.	2906.	2907.	2908.	2909.	2910.	2911.	2912.	2913.	2914.	2915.	2916.	2917.	2918.	2919.	2920.	2921.	2922.	2923.	2924.	2925.	2926.	2927.	2928.	2929.	2930.	2931.	2932.	2933.	2934.	2935.	2936.	2937.	2938.	2939.	2940.	2941.	2942.	2943.	2944.	2945.	2946.	2947.	2948.	2949.	2950.	2951.	2952.	2953.	2954.	2955.	2956.	2957.	2958.	2959.	2960.	2961.	2962.	2963.	2964.	2965.	2966.	2967.	2968.	2969.	2970.	2971.	2972.	2973.	2974.	2975.	2976.	2977.	2978.	2979.	2980.	2981.	2982.	2983.	2984.	2985.	2986.	2987.	2988.	2989.	2990.	2991.	2992.	2993.	2994.	2995.	2996.	2997.	2998.	2999.	3000.
1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

By examining this record we see that this season started on March 24, five days earlier than the average. On April 2 it was thirteen days early. On April 9 it was ten days early. It then went to thirteen days early on April 20, and at the time of going to print it is twelve days early. This record seems to explain the disasters to fruit in the West, where the buds prematurely advanced have been caught by the frost.

ROBERT H. RICHARDS

Jamaica Plain, April 26.

1910

Boxford

Sol. Georgetown 99

Apr 28 with C. E. F. by 12.10 to ~~Boxford~~ ^{Boxford} ~~Boxford~~
 walked by Baldpate Pond &
 Stevens Pond to the village &
 then to Boxford Station to
 get 6.14 train to Boston.
 It was all as beautiful as
 when we first saw it and
 vividly recalls the Roybury
 of my childhood. The Blood-
 root was just in its prime
 & the Arnelanchier and
 Prunus nigra. Everything
 much ahead of former years.
 We had our lunch in the
 foot of a little dell protected
 fr. the cold North wind &
 well warmed by the brilliant
 sun. brought back a few
 Herbarium specimens
 On the monument in the Cemetery
 are Ed & Mary Pierce's names
 but no date of birth or death.
 The graves are in the cemetery
 near the village church &
 not in the older cemetery
 on the other road.

100 1910

Blue Hill

30 Apr. Spent the afternoon walking up
 Blue Hill & down the new
 steep carriage road to the
 street near Houghfort's &
 then back to the Reservoir
 road by the old half cart
 path where they have
 denuded the whole forest
 on the S.W. side of the road
 clearing out the runways
 when I found *Carex Novae Angliae*
 & thence I came home at
 6 by the Reservoir Road.
 on the way down the hill
 ascended several rocky
 knolls & hills & found
 everything early.
Cardamine parviflora &
Aquilegia canadensis
Carex Pennsylv
 " *varia*
 " *umbellata*
Corydalis sempervirens L

3 May. In P.M. I drove me across B&O
 to Kulide # - up Tucker Hill
 road & on S.W. side of " " by
 "Dumney to the low lands" by
 Monaquist at end of Houghtons
 old pasture. On the side
 of Tucker Hill *Crataegus*
oxyacantha evidently wild.
 in the low lands by brook
Viola pubescens & *Viola*
cucullata & *Trillium cernuum*.
 Day dull & cloudy.

6 May. P.M. walked with Sinclair thro' by
 the Crossman Pines to Unquety Road
 thence to the Curtis path & by
 the new # road to top of Remenway
 Hill, (the old West Hancock) &
 down to the Floyd gate & so home.
 Got a double spurred *Viola*
puberula, and 3 plants of
 same species of a pure waxy white
 color and two specimens that
 appear to be *Sororia*, having
 more *Sororia* than papilionaceae
 marks. I planted two of the
 white violets in my garden &
 pressed the third -

102 1910

Lexington

12 May. with C. E. F. to call on
Walter Fox on: we had a fine
walk under clear skies thro'
a wild part of lex, Lincoln
& Bedford, across Shawshine
river on a wood road bridge
& thro much woodland.
Saw plenty of Rhodora, did
not take my Botany Box
or Press, but brought back
a few things in large paper bag.

14 May Blue Hill.
walked betw 10-12.30 up Blue
Hill & down the broad way to
the Wild Cat notch path &
thence home, observing the
changes in flowers & foliage.
Brought back fine fl. spec
of *Prunus cuneata* & *Prunus*
amelanocarpa. Looked for
Arabis Canadensis but in vain.

20 May with C. E. F. by 8.51 train to Lex.
walked with W. F. to find nesting
place of the hairy woodpecker
& also a pool where the yellow-
water Ramunculus grows: we
found the bird, in the decaying
limb of an old swamp maple
a large tree: while we watched
the hole the male bird came
& the female came out &
they indulged in love making
quite unabashed. This
bird is given by Brewster
as rare in the region & in
summer & no record of its
nesting, so this is a new
interesting report in this
summer's dearth of birds.
W. F. & Purdie found the
nest a week ago.

But the pool we could
not find, tho' W. F. tried to
locate it: when he does
find it we shall go again.
We met one large black snake
over 5 feet long, who rattled
his tail in the dry leaves
quite startlingly: as W. F.
observed, how seldom

one sees a small black snake. They are always large & certainly this one was big. He moved off in a dignified manner, not with the usual swiftness after raising his head to examine us & decidedly three was too big a crowd for him.

The day was rarely beautiful & the yellows & browns of the landscape truly fine. On Lexington common the Stars & Stripes were at half-mast on this the burial day of King Edward VII.

Home 4.15 Train after a cup of tea with W. F.

In wet meadow of deep rich soil South of, & near Mr Foxon's house a small colony of narcissus established of which I took one, the only flowering specimen.

1910

BKR

105

22 May am walked with L.K. on
 Reservation road to Hoosier
 Pond & home by the path
 parallel to Hillside St to
 Luncy Reser. Road & home
 by the office of Park. being
 part of same walk 3 May
 did not see any Yellow rock,
 but brought home a few things.

White River junction at

23 May

with Park & Mad by 11.30 train
 arr. W. R. J at 4.10.

24 May

drove am to Alden Hall &
 by Creek Road & then Libanon
 to Harover by direct road.
 passed the bird farm -
 noted years ago - the old
 house gone, burned down I
 think & a greater tangle
 of shrubbery & wild trees than
 ever. The place is say 2
 miles from the college campus

1910

Hall's Comet

say abt a mile beyond Munk
Brook bridge. We drove
all abt Kanover & then by
Norwich & Alder home.
Pm very warm 85°

I walked up the notch of the
Alder road, *Ranunculus*
Viola rotundifolia in front
also on the River road
Lamin purpureum

Evening we all saw Hall's
Comet in the N.W. at 8.30
The clouds cleared, & left
it a free space for an hour
It looked like a happy Venus
with a ill defined tail say
4 to 5 degrees long. The tail
was more evident at times
during the hour we observed
it.

25 May. Drove to Alder Hall to breakfast
at 8 and staid till 11.30
Took 12 train at W. Lib
home in warm rain

at 6.15 o'clock Sinclair
came in onto the town with Miss Baedem
from Labrador

26 May. Pm walked with Sinclair down in the wet reservation land below Hayward's - searching for ripe fruit of *Cardamine bulbosa*, but found none. but did find *Carex prasina*, new to me here in Milton region. had fine view of Halley's comet in the evening, with a tail at least 20° long.

27 May. Am walked up Blue Hill & down rocky path to Hillside St gathered three specimens of *Carex glaucescens* at same old place. A small *Carex*, *depressa*? in crevices of big rock ~~on~~ over hanging the spring above Smilax glauca place. Took refuge in Sam. Parker's Barn fr. heavy shower then walked home by direct path to Reservation Road & reached home just avoiding a thunder shower.

108 1910

Petersham Mass

June 2 Left B 9.30 with C. E. F.
 arr ~~P~~ Arhol at 12.08 & team
 was waiting to take us the 9 m
 to P. Day lowering & cold.
 Arr at The McChewang Inn
 at 1.30 & had dinner. Pm
 Everybody in village attended
 dedication of new Unitarian
 church an exact duplicate
 of the one burned last year.
 We walked down the Barre
 Road & easily by the map
 found the Harvard Reservation
 Forest: we had already
 passed the ~~the~~ Harvard
 Forest on the road coming over
 from Arhol: There are three
 separate areas owned by the
 college & are used for forestry.
 This Barre Road one includes
 a fine pond & that pond was
 the limit of our walk. Found
Liriodendron & *Rubus canadensis*
 & *acer spicatum*. The weather
 very cold for June every winter
 overcoat just right on the drive.

June 3. Fine day for walking. To the Prospect Hill Tract leaving the Hotel at 8. fine high ridge with distant views from the highway. At the Harvard House met Mr Bailey & soon after Prof Fisher came in from a tramp, and after some little chat he went with us to show us a very large *Amelanchier Canadensis* 50 to 60 ft high & 11 inches diameter. I never saw any *Amelanchier* approach it for size: then he went with us thro the Black Spruce Swamp to start us right for Prospect Hill and after going over one ridge we had lunch in next hollow by good brook & then clambered up the steep hill thro woods to the entirely cleared areas of Prospect Hill 1380 ft. The summit is in Philipston acc. to a man we met, & the view is very extensive: we struck due North for a house plainly visible fr. the summit & were soon on the road called Prospect Road & had a two mile walk to the Harvard Ho.

Here Mr Fisher took us by carriage
(as he had errands at Petersham)
back to the Hotel at four P.M.
Evening we again looked at the
brilliant stars & before going to bed
saw the comet very well -

June 4 very fine day. To the Slab City
or South Tract, walking down
the Barre Road to Brook Pond
& back on same road to the
new little house not on the
Harvard land, entering a path
opp the house we kept thro
pine woods & a meandering
path, one of the old ones cut
by Mr Brookes to the Swift
River & then by same wood path
to bridge over the river on
Snake road: had lunch
& by the road north to

the Moccasin brook & soon
 passing ^{Carya} ~~Laurustinus~~ microcarpa
 & burning wet at next road
 back to the village passing Prof
 Wilson's old house a fine
 mansion off a mill pond.

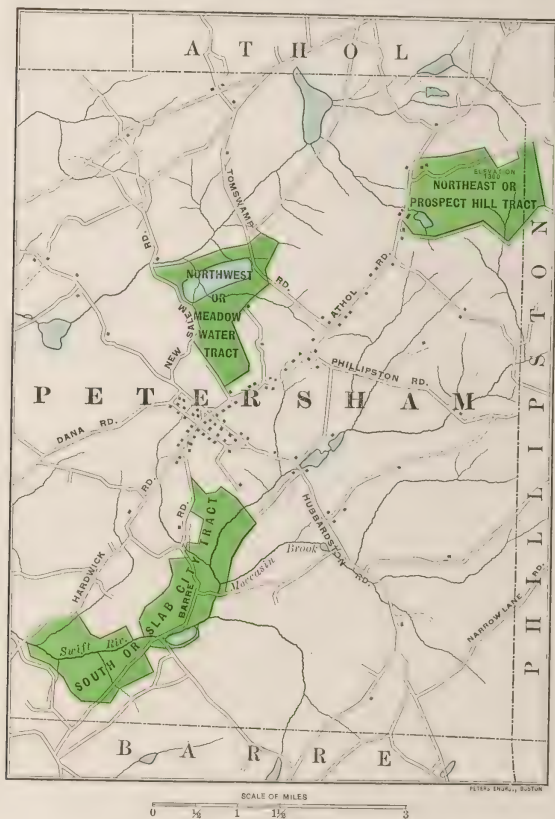
On the road soon after passing
 the corner a very large
 // Prunus serotina six feet and
 seven inches in circumference
 and 50 or more feet high -
 There are one or two cold
 wet slopes or small ravines
 in the wood with Oxalis
 acetosella, Lonicera canadensis
 and on the path some fine
 fruiting Eragrostis.
 a curious name for a short
 bit of old road is Sackett's
 Harbor Road, whether an 1812
 war reminiscence I could
 not ascertain.

June 5. Today walked thro the woods
 around the Pond, on the Third
 or Meadow Harvard Tract.
 Mr Fisher, & Davis & Bayley
 met us on the road by the Pond
 & took us into the woods to show
 us some large pines, the best
 // one was 10ft 3 in circumference.
 Saw flying over the Lake a
 fine Fish Hawk whose appear-
 ance in summer led us to
 think he was nesting. This
 pond is an overflowed tract
 large & wild with many
 suitable haunts for ducks
 & other water fowl. After
 the others left us we had
 lunch & then continued over
 the long causeway, or log road
 lined each side with Calla palustris,
 & and around by the west shore of
 the pond home by New Salem Road.
 at 4.15 I called on Mr & Mrs. Limes,
 but Mr L was out driving - Saw
 Mrs Limes & talked over family
 friends.

June. Rained hard last night so we
arranged to go home today.

fast
e onto
ag in
the
at
it at
the
skip
1/2 mile
we
is
the

Boston
7.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY: HARVARD FOREST, PETERSHAM, MASS., 2,000 ACRES

8 miles. Rained hard last night so we
 arranged to go home today.
 Had a half past six breakfast
 and embarked in a large auto
 trunk on behind, mail bag in
 front & were soon over the
 8 miles of muddy road & at
 Barre. here we alighted at
 the "Barre House" while the
 auto went abt town picking
 up passengers for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile
 ride to the RR. station.
 The Hotel keeps six autos, &
 meets all trains & runs the
 mail to Peterham -
 we took 8.55 train for Boston
 (62 miles) & arr at 10.57.
 Home on 12.07.

Veronica Chamædrys L.
 at Pecketts on Sugar Hill
 Lisbon N. H.

also
Lycium Flo-cuculi L.
 and at Paris Hill Maine
 in P. Cummings door yard
 a *Matthiola*

Memoranda.

Bag should not exceed the following dimensions,-- 5 inches in thickness.

Goggles.

Headgear should be cloth cap or soft felt hat. Stiff hat objectionable.

A thick overcoat or a thin overcoat with cardigan or sweater.

Itinerary.

1910

Fri. June 10th. Assemble at #225 at 9.15 A.M.

Start at 9.30 going via Lexington, Concord, Acton & Littleton to Groton for lunch. (38 m.) P.M. via Townsend, Ashby, to the Ark at Jaffrey. (35 m.)

Sat. 11th. Via Dublin to Walpole Inn for lunch. (37 m.) In P.M. via Claremont to Woodstock. (45 m.)

Sun. 12th. At Woodstock.

Mon. 13th. To Dartmouth College (14 m.) Early lunch, & via Wells River to Franconia,

(Peckett's) (53 m.)

Tues. 14th. Visit Profile House, Notch, &c.

Wed. 15th. Via Bretton Woods, Crawford Notch, Pinkham Notch, to Mt. Madison House, Gorham,-- lunching en route. (75 m.)

Thurs. 16th. A.M. to Paris Hill for lunch. (50 m.) P.M. to Poland Spring. (22 m.)

Fri. 17th. To The Rockingham, Portsmouth, or Sawyer House, Rye Beach. Lunch en route. (90 to 100 m.)

Sat. 18th. Via Phillips Academy, Exeter, to Bald Pate Inn, Georgetown, for lunch. (30 m.) P.M. to Boston. (30 m. or more.)

June 27, 1910.

the Club, together

, gasoline bought

cars, but exclusive

d for out of the Club

\$279.07

.01

.01

.01

\$280.08

Please send check to G. G. C., Old South Bldg.

June 27, 1910.

To

Expenses of party of five members of the Club, together with board and lodging of two chauffeurs, gasoline bought on route, storage, washing and polishing cars, but exclusive of dinner at Bald Pate Inn which was paid for out of the Club treasury,

Use of Cummings' car,
 " " Crocker's " "
 Services of Manager and Treasurer,

\$270.07

.01

.01

.01

\$270.08

Share of each member, \$56.00.

Please send check to G. C. C., Old South Bldg.

20 June: a short drive in the Blue Hills brought from Forest St. some Rubus, a small bush or 6 to 8 slender canes 3 ft in length & at a 45° angle with the ground springing from one base.

24 June have had several days of extreme heat; an East wind came last evening & temp. this A.M. 60° = walked to top Blue Hill & down path on So side to Hillside St. did not find a *Liparis lilacifolia* but saw several things and on road path from Spring thro Wild Cat notch found a new station for *Cornus circinnata* wh. pleased me as I have looked in vain for it this Spring in its old places on top of the hill, so rare a plant is now too near the road likely to be cut out at any time. came back thro Wild Cat notch & along the Reservation Road.

25 June. Took 12.20 H. at Readville for
 Ellis to join Mr Robt. A. Ware's
 Botanical party of the Appalachians
 15 people: Mr & Mrs Endicott of
 Canton & their daughter Mrs. Wilde
 Mr Grigg of Newton, who told
 me of a NY RR Engineer
 Mr Chas S. Darnell living on
 Hartford St Westwood who
 knows the wild flowers well, &
 Mr Ingraham. we went thro
 Purgatory the regular route.
 many blow-downs on the path
 not far fr Everett St, so that
 the road is not passable for
 Teams: the big Spring not
 visible: the surface full
 of *Siuma polyphaga*. Mr Ware
 showed me the *Dentaria diphylla*
 prob Mr Hickney's planting &
 said ~~Cyprip~~ *Trillium grandiflorum*
 was also near by. We came
 out Washburn Road to Green
 Lodge for the 5.14. but Sinclair
 & Prusella came in the auto
 & took me home. Very clear
 & cool day.

Thursday, heard testimony in the case of an automobile crash with a trolley car of the Lake and Montpelier street railway April 23, when Mrs. George H. Almon was seriously injured. The case was argued by John Cross of Northfield. Mrs. Almon is still in the hospital.

A team drawing a big load of hay-bags became frightened at an automobile near Athletic park, Burlington, Thursday afternoon and ran away. The pole of the wagon struck a telephone pole, snapping the latter. The driver was pitched over a high fence into a field but was not injured.

The annual regatta of the Lake Champlain Yacht club, Burlington, will be held August 2, when there will be races for all classes of motor and sail boats. There will be valuable first and second prizes for all events, aggregating a cost of \$2000. The first prize for the grand motor boat free-for-all race will be a \$750 cup. The entries close August 1.

Articles of association have been filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Poultney Toy Co., of Poultney, organized to manufacture and sell toys. The capital is \$5000, with shares of \$100 each. The Somerville Lumber Co., of Somerville, Mass., has been granted permission to deal in all kinds of lumber in this state, also the Champlain Slate Co., of Framingham, Mass., which will deal in slate in Vermont.

Thursday morning Sergt. C. A. Sandridge of the 10th Cavalry, who lives just west of Fort Ethan Allen reservation, heard someone prowling about the house. Unable to discover the intruder he went back to bed only to again be awakened by his wife, who also heard a suspicious noise. The sergeant saw a man about to enter his shed and fired at him with a service revolver through the kitchen window. He missed the mark but was not troubled further. He discovered at daylight that the burglar was after coal and had already carried away a small quantity.

The Masons of Brattleboro are elated over the fact that the entire \$25,000 issue of preferred stock in the Masonic Building Association has been disposed of among the members of the various branches Masonic order in Brattleboro. The last of the issue of stock was disposed of Thursday afternoon. This makes \$25,000 available for immediate use in the remodeling of the O'Connor house on Main street into a Masonic club house as contemplated and the work will be started as soon as the plans are received from the architect, which will be within a fortnight at the latest.

Big Boulder Attracts Attention.

A large boulder that has recently come down the mountain side at Mount Mansfield attracts much attention from visitors to Smugglers' notch. The rock stands about 25 feet above the ground, in which it is partly buried, and is about 10 by 15 feet in its other dimensions.

Not more than two of the boulders that are strewn over the valley of the notch surpass it in size. The place where it left its bed may be seen some 2000 feet above on the Mansfield side. Its path, about a rod in width, is swept clean of vegetation, and when it crossed the road near the height of land was about 12 feet deep. Seven or eight smaller boulders were dislodged in its fall. Two of them crossed the road, one of them making a clean jump over it. The road has been repaired by the town of Cambridge.

New Assistant Physician at Wakefield Hospital.

Dr. Richard C. Eaton of Wakefield has been appointed by the trustees of the Brattleboro retreat, second assistant physician of the institution, to succeed Dr. Paul H. Hoyt, who recently resigned to resume general practice in Lakeport, N. H.

Dr. Eaton is 46 years old and a native of Wakefield, Mass. He graduated from Yale in 1892 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1895. After leaving college he served in the Boston General Hospital and Boston City hospitals and was house physician for a year in the Worcester City Hospital. After a year in private practice in Holyoke, Mass., he became resident physician and superintendent of the Holyoke City hospital for a year. Lately he has

NATURE CLUBS MEET.

8 July - 1910
Botanists from Four States at Three Days' Session at Woodstock—Many Rare Plants Found—Membership of Both Vermont Botanical and Bird Clubs Increased—Winter Meeting at Burlington.

About 40 people, including several botanists of note, attended the three days' annual meeting of the Vermont Botanical club and the Vermont Bird club at Woodstock this week. The Botanical club has seldom had a gathering when more rare plants were seen and the fact that there were more especial features than usual to the program made the meeting an especially enjoyable one.

The party gathered at Quechee Gulf on Monday afternoon and explored the almost perpendicular cliffs, which tower nearly 200 feet above the river, as well as the river bed itself. Among the plants of especial interest seen here were the northern woodsia and the smooth woodsia, ferns usually growing in semialpine regions and found only in three or four other places in Vermont. A number of rare mosses and plants of the lower orders were also collected. In the evening the naturalists gathered at the rooms of the Woodstock Arts and Crafts club and inspected exhibits of dried and live plants, birds and drawings from nature, prepared by the Hartland Nature club. There was a short business session, President Ezra Bradford of Middlebury presiding, and 11 members were added to the Botanical and nearly as many to the Bird club.

Clubs Entertained at Lunch.

On Tuesday morning the members of the two Vermont clubs inspected the beautiful grounds connected with the Billings estate. Here peaches, grapes, figs and other fruits of warmer climates are grown to perfection under glass, rare lilies and roses and many flowers are in profusion and practically all the interesting Vermont ferns and wild flowers are to be found in spots made as much as possible like their natural environment. The Billings carry-all took the party to the top of Mount Tom, where an excellent view of the surrounding country was had. An elaborate lunch, served on the piazza at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee, was next in order. The afternoon was passed at Eschqua bog in Hartland, where the party went in automobiles. The principal plants of interest at this point were of the club moss, Lycopodium, type. Some species of hepatics never before reported for the state were discovered. The nests of a number of species of birds were observed in the swamp. After two hours in the bog the party went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morgan, nearby, and enjoyed a picnic lunch.

In the evening a free lecture was given at the opera house for both the naturalists and village people, and the theater was crowded. The speaker was N. L. Britton of the New York Botanical gardens, one of the highest authorities on North American plants and an author of note. He showed about 100 colored views of plants taken from nature and spoke briefly concerning them. The photographs from which the slides were made were taken by Van Brunt, who spent years making a lens and developer which would satisfactorily bring out the natural colors of flowers.

On Wednesday morning, the last day of the meeting, the party drove to North Bridgewater, where there is a station for the male fern (*Aspidium filix mas*). This fern is extremely rare in the United States, not being found east of the Mississippi river except in this one little corner of Vermont. The botanists discovered a hybrid between the male fern and the common marginal shield fern (*Aspidium marginale*) never before found in this or any other country.

Among the visiting botanists present besides Dr. Britton, were Mrs. Britton, who is an authority on mosses, Prof. Thos. Haines of Columbia College, Prof. E. J. Winkler of Cornell University, Amesbury, Mass., Miss Anna Lorenz of Stamford, Conn., an authority on New England hepatics, and other members of the Connecticut Botanical society, Dr. C. G. Kennedy of Boston and Miss Cécile Craig also of Boston, and Miss Sarah Sashorn of Concord, N. H.

The Vermont Botanical and Bird clubs will meet jointly at Burlington in January when there will be addresses and papers.

1910

Vt. Bot Club Meeting Woodstock Vt.

119

July 1. with NWK - had left B at 11.30
 & arr. Woodstock abt 40 min
 late. Good rooms on office
 floor of The Inn. Rooms G-E.
 very warm day + warm evening.

July 2 Saturday: Equally warm but
 in pm we drove down the South
 Woodstock road + to the wild
 brook road we came up in the
 auto on our late trip. Did
 not stop to collect any.

July 3 Sunday: very hot. in doors all
 day.

July 4. went down to Slewely Mills Station
 for Quaker Gulf and met
 several members of the Club +
 Dr + Mrs Boutton + Armine Loring.
 Mrs Flynn + Mrs Mack and
 Mrs Davenport + Mrs Karter
 of Springfield vt who came
 in her auto. we went down
 into the Gorge but I did
 not stay there long, found
Tofieldia + the same *Spiranthes*.

latifolia many years ago.
We came home on 4.4 train
meeting Pres Brainerd out.

July 5. This as the program shows
was a social day, tho I
did not get to Mrs. Morgan's
tea but did the other things
met Miss Billings at her
mother's house & saw the
very beautiful gardens &
green houses. Got also in
one of the woody shades of
Mt Tom. Aspl. angustifolium
& var Clintonianum. Evening
to the Opera House to hear
Dr. Britton describe Mrs. Tom
Brink's painted slides of flowers

Mrs Frothingham & Miss Morse
of Boston our table companions
+ also Mr Sargent & Ludlow
Atty Genl of Vermont and Mrs.
H's nephew.

He is conducting the case for the
State vs. Dr. Allen of White River
function for attempted abortion.

He asks abt the Varnish Trees
of So. Carolina.

Sent H L Kirk of Rutland a
Willoughby List

122 1910

July 6 an early 7.30 start in one 4 -
horse & one 2-horse open
team for North Bridgewater
for Aspid. Filix-mas.
we drove by the Billing place
& took 1st left hand on
Barnard Road & after a
mile or more took left hand
road & up a fine brook &
into open fields to the Red
M. Bridgewater school on a
diff road. we turned to the
left or So. West & after abt
a mile came to the station
on both sides of the road.
rocky loose stones on the
right & a sloping ~~ble~~ bank
on the left hand side up
wh. I climbed for some
smaller yet good fruiting
specimens: there is plenty
there for all. We kept on
& down some quite steep
hills to West Woodstock
village & called on Mrs
Mark who showed us in
her meadow opp the house
plants of Rumex acetosa
a recent find there, but

growing plentifully in the tenacious mud. We got back to the Hotel at 11.20 so that the Club might break up + depart by the 12.20. The rest of the day being very warm we staid in doors.

July 8 PM we drove over yesterday's route to the Felix-mas station + I got a *Carex* not yet named and *Rosa Gallica* by the road.

July 7. PM we drove in pm about the village thro almost all the streets. a fine Elm on Elm St is 15 ft in circumference at 4 ft fr. the ground. we heard of another on the Sherwin farm out beyond the Lee's white house: we drove there & found it ^{was} abt a mile from the highway so we left it for a more convenient time.

124 1910

July 9. There have been hot days & dry
ever since we came here.
To day at noon came
Mr. H. Emma Donohue &
Florence Brown in auto &
will be with us over Sunday
Ther 85° at 1 o'clock.
our rooms shady & cool
these hot days.

Elm. Mr Sargent tells me of a
very large Elm on the
Byford Road fr Rutland to
Bethel & abt 10 miles from
Rutland: it has lately been
hurt by a fire lit by some
mischievous boys.

July 9. Pm In two carriages all drove
up the roadways of the Billings
estate after visiting the beautiful
Hot House for grapes, peaches
& pips.

1910

125

July 10 very hot Sunday: the others autoed in morning to Cornish and in pm except M & D to Alden Hall.

July 11. Monday: all in auto thro Barnard East Bethel East Randolph East Bramble Williamstown to the Gulf House to lunch. beautiful brook and very steep sides to the very short gulf: had plain lunch at 50 cents each. Then thro Barre Montpelier and Middlesex to Waterbury: good rooms with bath at the Waterbury Inn, close by the RR station: 3 deer in soft fence enclosure.

July 12 beautiful bright cool day: all in auto to Morrisville via Stone: good road. Edith's cottage "the Mary Brewster" on the plateau over the river. Had lunch there & were pleased with situation & surroundings. back to Waterbury by 6 o'clock.

July 13 Wednesday: Mad + I back
 to Boston 8.20 - 4.20
 the others by auto to the
 Gulf to Williamstown for
 lunch + White River Inn
 for the night. next day to
 Wapole Inn for lunch
 at the Weldore at Greenfield
 over night. next day to
 Leicester for lunch and
 home here at 6 P.M.

Booth's place.

July 18 This being a cooler day I
 spent two hours in am
 at the wet fields beyond
 Mr. Merritt's house on
 Blue Hill Ave, searching for
 junco's eggs, var com-
 pacts found there in July
 1853 by Wm Booth.
 did not find it, a few
 plants of effusus var phaei
 were seen, I brought back
 a few other things.

1860 — July 16 — 1910.

On July 16, 1860 the members of this Club presented themselves at No. 16 University Hall at 8 o'clock to apply for admission to the Class of 1864.

On July 16, 1910 the members of this Club will present themselves at the Union Club at one o'clock to hold their 488th. meeting.

Absentees will please notify G.G.Crocker.

1910

20 July

C.E. F. came out on the 9.35 train & we walked over Blue Hill & by the Wildcat notch path to Hillside St. I showed him the Acer Pennsylvanicum & Cornus rugosa & near the Spring we found Vitis bicolor and Labrusca. we walked back on Hillside St to car & took 12.40 car in order to be home at lunch with Miller & Emma Daubough. The latter goes home tomorrow.

22^d July. Sinclair took me in his auto. we called five minutes on Walter Deane & then to Arlington, where at the Fowle Drug Mill we met Mr Gould & took him along to show us a very large Hemlock. It was some seven miles away in Wilmington ~~on~~ ^{near} the road on which the Lowell Elec car line crosses the Shawshim river at the same place as the old Middlesex canal used to cross built up on strong stone foundations yet standing & some twenty feet above the river. Before getting to this canal crossing you turn in on the left to Aldrich Road and after going half a mile the tree is on your right 100 feet from Aldrich Road & in a slight hollow, so that its size is not at all discovered. But on approaching it you see a tree large in the trunk and just in the prime of life. Tho. Mr. Gould says there are a

few gaps from broken branches
 not present when he saw it
 two years ago: perhaps last
 winter's notable ice storm
 may have hurt it. The tree
 was banded with Karyfoot
 against insects at about
 2 feet up. Here the outer
 bark had been scraped to
 make an even surface.
 I put the steel tape around
 at abt 3 feet up, just below
 the scraped surface and
 it measured 15 feet 2 inches.
 the spread plinths on the
 ground measured 65 feet
 we estimated the height
 at 65 feet. The tree had
 had all its life room to
 spread & did not have
 to ascend to get air light.
 We kept on ~~thru~~ the Electric
 road to 1st left hand run
 beyond Canal Bridge & ~~thru~~
 by that very wild wood road
 out to the state road leading
 to Winchester, not going back
 thro Robam village & then to
 Arlington home 67 miles
 in all.

Interesting Exhibition at East Milton
With Reptiles Caught in the Blue
Hills.

A crowd of about 150 people gathered in East Milton Tuesday night to watch B. Grover, a herpetologist from Hyde Park, extract the poison from the fangs of two reptiles recently captured in the Blue Hills. One was a young rattlesnake about two and one-half feet long, and the other a large copperhead, three and one-half feet in length. They were captured by James Leary of Granite avenue and have been on exhibition in the window of J. J. Hammers' drug store.

Mr. Grover grasped each snake by the neck and induced it to strike into soft rubber stretched over a vessel, in which the poison was caught. He then put the poison in a vial. He said the rattlesnake was a young one, but the copperhead was larger than usual. The poison of the copperhead, according to Mr. Grover, acts about five times as quick as that of the rattlesnake and a bite may cause death within six hours.

In case of a bite the remedy is to cut away the flesh from the point bitten about a half inch deep and one inch long. This should be followed by the use of permanganate of potash and chloride of lime as local washes. He said there are 22 species of snakes in New England, but the rattlesnake and copperhead are the only two that are poisonous. Mr. Grover said that he has collected nearly every variety of snake found in Eastern Massachusetts.

"SOUTH" OR "SOUND."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent's letters on South or Sound in "Twelfth Night" call to my mind Wordsworth's poem, "Michael," published in 1800, though, of course, Wordsworth may have had Pope's emendation of the First Folio directly under his hand. The words beginning at line forty-six are as follows:

And in his shepherd's calling he was prompt
And watchful more than ordinary men.
Hence had he learned the meaning of all winds,
Of blasts of every tone: and oftentimes,
When others heeded not, he heard the South
Make subterraneous music, like the noise
Of bagpipers on distant Highland hills.
The Shepherd, at such warning, of his flock
Bethought him, and he to himself would say
"The winds are now devising work for me":

GEO. G. KENNEDY.

Readville, Mass., August 23.

1910

1910

Hards Pond Wayland.

133

Aug 22. with C. E. & Hal by the 11.40 train to Wayland. W. F. joined us at Waltham. walked to Hards Pond. Ist admired & measured the elm in front of Mr. Sears' house. 17 ft ~~6~~ in circumf at 4 ft from ground, and 19 ft 7 ~~1~~ inches at 2 ft from ground: 17.7 and 19.7 and 132 ft 6 inches spread.

A young lady for the house loaned us a 50 ft measuring tape: the tree is old & failing: some of the branches were held up by iron chairs - They propose to plough up the whole area for the next year to rework the old tree.

Then we went to the pond much larger than we had expected & C. E. & F. could not remember he had ever been there: W. F. had visited it with Brewster. We had lunch in shade of trees by the pond & then walked Easterly but not more than 1/3 across the pond: a curious *Salix cordata* var or hybrid.

drew Mr. Foxon's attention & I took
 several specimens: also
Thysanthes both species,
Ranunculus repens
Sagittaria
 & *Elodea*, new to me.
 We had to catch the 4.17
 train home, so it gave
 us scant time.
 The day was fine.

1910
 24 Aug with A.D.H. measured the
 white ash tree on roadside
 in Canton close to the Sproughton
 line on Washington St near
 where the electric cars turn
 off to go to Sharon: the tree
 is close to the made sidewalk
 & the 3 ft line on the sidewalk
 is 4 ft or more on the side
 next the field: at this line
 the girth of the tree was
 16 feet 8 inches.

1910

135

31 Aug

with met C. E. F. W. F. & Ad H Jr. at
 Hazlewood station & by the
 old wood pile path into the
 Gony Brook Reservation. Just
 opposite the Spring (now dry)
 in the broad bed of the brook
 found *Asplenium acrostichoides*
 & further along by marked
 (gashed) tree near where two
 paths cross each other
Oreopteris hexagonopora &
 two large 12-15 across
 barrels: then we kept on to
 Muddy Pond & there the
Vaccinium pennsylv. var. nigrum
 & *Saxifraga dumosa* in
 fruit, & *Ilex laevigata*.
 Then up a rather steep gravel
 path & on right hand side
 the *Castanea pumila* (L.) Mill.
 this looking quite native & tho'
 I had heard of it, had not
 before seen it. Then back
 to Hazlewood Station by side
 path with *Adiantum pedatum*
actaea alba & *Saxifraga marylan-*
dica — & *Yucca caroliniana* at pond

136 1910

8 Sept. with C.E. & W.F. to Pontkapag:
rowed across to Wentworths
to the Reservoir Path at
the Shore Spring. Went there
for Xyris Smalliana wh. C.E. &
remembered they got there
years ago. Did not find it.
Had lunch & a chat &
came back to Wentworths
where William met us &
we drove home for a 3.30
Tea & they went on the
H.10 Electric.

14 Sept Left Boston 9.15 yesterday
with C. E. F. & arr Littleton 3.45.
Mr Smith, junior, met us with
team & we arr here (Mt Lafayette
house) at 5 o'clock just before
it began to rain. We had a
wet night, but I had good room
No 5 & soon slept.

Today bright & sunny. Am
walked to Mr Lafayette Noble's
house & found him quite
chipper. We had picked
some Fringed Gentian in the
field near the edge of the
woods. He was much
interested as he had sown
the seeds there in 1904 and
though he had looked for
them every year had never
seen one. The seeds came
from Haverhill Mass where
Mr Noble used to live. So
it is plainly an introduced
plant, and Chas Faxon said
he had never seen it growing
in Francoria. Took also *Salix*
glauca & *Picea mariana*
with cones.

1910

P.M. we walked to Watersmeet & the up the gulch to the Profile House Road & to the Spring in meadow abt a mile from the Hotel. The day was perfect cloudless & bright: views of the range & Moosilauke on small hill by roadside near the pasture Spring very beautiful. Cutes and 4-6 horse tourist wagons going by all the time but dust not present. *Betula populifolia* by roadside.

15 Sept. Thursday. Am towards the Profile House: the big barn abt 1 mile fr Hotel struck by lightning on June 30th last & entirely destroyed. The large heard of geese some 30 were not in the barn, but horses pigs & two cows perished in the flames: I stood near the Iron bridge over the Echo Lake brook. We took first road westerly & at Welsh brook began to look for the Chaps, *Chittenden* houses.

near the corner of short road not leading
towards the mts found a small brook
in the yard & thought it might be
Mad's, but called at Bungalow
near Ham branch on the Eastern
Road & found Mr & Mrs Chittenden
~~the~~ he a 1897 Harvard man
& a tutor for two young men now
with them. we came home by
the Ham Branch Road, so going
round the square. picked
some very peculiar Gray Birch
leaves.

P.M. we went up Gale River to
the Laundry & across the plank
bridge & by the shore to the gravelly
beach island, thence to the
road into the old sawmill &
home by the Franconia water
supply. *Ampelopsis vitacea*
wild on the shores & meadow
wounds, but no fruit. This is
a bad year for all fruit,
no Runt or Choke cherries, on
coniferous fruits: perhaps the
late June frost is the cause

1910

Sept 16 Friday. Am up Sugar Hill not
quite to Peckett's & home by the
old mill bridge over Ham
Branch after a fine walk
down that Hill in the shady
woody road. Got aster
Sindleyanus in the old place.

Pm. I staid at home to dry
ones & C. & F. went up to the
Forest Hill house & thereabouts

Sept 17 Saturday. The finest day of all
we have had here. Clear & most
wind and in pm thin fleecy
clouds high in a deep blue
sky; these clouds were in
streamers & scinneters and
sheets moving lazily or fading
& changing slowly. We walked
to Berklehem & dined at the
Sinclair House, where I had supper
in July 1864 with George Pickens.
Then we were on the stage from
Luleton to the Crawford House

We arrived at 11.40 & had quite a rest till 1 o'clock, and did not leave till 2.20 to come back. The view of all the mts from the field near Miss Crocker's house was the finest we have seen. I lay on my back on the warm dry ground watching the sky in which great blue patches came as in the Eclipse sky at Burgos.

Every "Jim" Smith was here from the Profile House: he is very deaf but we kept up a talk as old days & old people at the Profile. He & his ~~son~~ son now run this Hotel.

Sept 18 Sunday: another fair day tho the clouds gathered a little. We walked to Hobbs house & in the bog close to fringed Gentian meadow found *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* & *Vacc Oxycoccus* the latter with gray berries minutely spotted with brown or red just like the *Sadoniac* berries. We found only one red berry to eight or ten grey ones. Came back to our own o'clock dinner. PM I at home: C.E. F. took a short walk.

Monday Sept 19. more cloudy & grey but no rain. We walked up to the Profile Golf Links & down by the road leading to bridge on regular Profile Road over Echo Lake brook. PM to the village & Smulking Junction by wood path thence into some fine woods. Back same way. AD Hodges Jr came at 6 PM, his train late.

Sept 20. Tuesday: another fine day.
 walked to Noble's farm & with
 him visited a brook at end of
 his mowing piece where he
 showed us *Cassandra* to name
 also *Sedum*: then to a wet
 pond hole & sphagnum bog at
 the S. E. of his land and a
 few rods from his open field.
 This looked like a Willoughby
 bog: I gathered long plants
 of *Polytrichum* for Collins &
 here grew *Rhodora* & *Chionodoxa*.
 Noble says the pond has a
 firm level bottom & "they"
 have carted stuff from the
 bottom of the pond in very
 dry times: query whether marl
 as the pond looks like the Vt.
 marl ponds. We came back to
 dinner & pm. walked to the
 other end of Village St & back.
 Mr. Graustein went up Lafayette:
 walking there back & going over
 to the South peak too: light
 clouds hid his views & also
 prevented helio-signalling to his
 wife here: he reached the
 Hotel by 5 PM

1910

Sept 21. Wednesday: a rare morning with cool air, warm sun, and big white cloud masses: clouding by afternoon & cold sky. We walked to Peckitts & dined there: dinner one dollar each. Mr Robert F Peckitt gave me a photo of Alphonsus Wood the botanist for the Gray Herbarium: we came slowly home by the beautiful shady wood road & steep hill to the ruined old mill & thro the cemetery. I wrote home from Peckitts.

Sept 22 Thursday. A.M. on road to Profile Farm watched the moving of the school house across Street & Brook to be set on estate where the Barn was consumed by lightning last June. Then went thro gardens at Profile Farm & down road to cross road at the deserted farm near Harris Brook & thence home by the road. P.M. to the old Sawmill on Gale River & admired the sky clouds & view.

Sept 23 Friday. walked to the Old Man of the Mts at Profile Lake: met Mr & Mrs Bond driving: had our lunch at the lake & walked back by the path for Echo Lake thro the woods to Profile Farm: day cloudy in PM but no rain. on the path down by the brook we measured a Red Spruce: a fine tree: at 3 ft from the ground six feet and eleven inches in circumference

Sept 24. AM walked to Forest Hills Hotel & got seeds of *Ampelopsis vitacea* on the cabin: very few of the wild ones have seeded this year, but that one in a protected situation had ripe fruit for C.E.F. Then we walked thro the woods to little look off shelter & then thro Map Crocker's pasture to the field beyond where we sat down in the sunshine & gazed on the range of mts from Madison to Moose Lake: back to the house for our one o'clock dinner

1910

P.M., cloudy up, but we walked to the Laundry meadow & along Gale River down stream & I gathered flowerery & fruiting *Viola septentrionalis* Greene. Evening Mr Jim Smith was here again a very clear looking man with a clear eye, but poor fellow very deaf, which does not abate his folly.

Sunday 25 Sept. It rained a little in the night & this still unsettled the clouds did not keep us from Mr Nobles, where we staid till 12

now for
P.M.
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Marriages.

KENNEDY-BALDWIN.

Announcement is made of the marriage in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 29th of Sinclair Kennedy of Milton and Miss Rae Baldwin of New York city.

Mr. Kennedy is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Kennedy of Blue Hill, a graduate of Harvard, class of '97, and of the Harvard Law school of 1906. He has travelled extensively since leaving college and is a Fellow of the Harvard Travellers' club.

Miss Baldwin is a graduate of the University of Chicago and for the past three years has been instructor in mathematics in the Normal College of the city of New York.

She has also been something of a traveler and in the summer of 1908, with a party of New York ladies, visited Labrador to observe Dr. Grenfell's work for the natives on the coast. Here she met Mr. Kennedy returning from an exploring trip in the interior.

After visiting relatives in the Highlands of Scotland they have planned a trip around the world, making considerable stay in Japan. On returning to this country they will reside in Milton or on near the Kennedy estate on Blue Hill avenue.

The colors are
Gale River Valley.
ied to Sugar
your place
ish
at home
arm for
ing clouds.

Harvard, '97 Man Married in Scotland
Announcement is made of the marriage in Edinburgh, Scotland, yesterday, of Sinclair Kennedy of Milton and Rae Baldwin of New York city. Mr. Kennedy, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Kennedy (Harriet W. Harris) of Milton, is a Harvard man, class of '97. He is a member of the Union and University Clubs, Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. He is a brother of Dr. Harris Kennedy of Milton who has made such a study of Japanese people and affairs.

1910

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Sunday 25 Sept. It rained a little in the night & this still unsettled the clouds did not keep us from Mr Nobles, where we staid till 12 o'clock. The colors are now fine in the Gale River Valley. Pm C. E. & I walked to Sugar Hill to the Crataegus place: no fruit on the bush. Ad & I staid at home as the day was warm for walking & gathering clouds.

there was danger that this fire might reach the storehouse an alarm was sent in from box 43.
Monday evening the combination at the Center was called to the Russell estate near Scott's woods for a fire in grass and brush, and on Tuesday fire in a dump off Randolph Avenue required the attention of the department. Tuesday evening there was another call for a fire near Houston Avenue. Wednesday there were three

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26 Sept walked to Pecketts & dined there at one o'clock. The day was as beautiful as one could imagine. Went by the Charcoal Burner's Road & past the Struggle for life, a large birch growing on top of a boulder & spreading its roots over the rock surface to the earth beneath. The roots had taken on the semblance of branches or trunk. Came thro a new road (not on our map, where *Crataegus Taxoni* grows, by Mr Geo. Westmansk's former house to the hotel at Pecketts. ~~PM~~ Home by the usual ~~1st~~ bridge route via the cemetery.

27th Sept Tuesday: back to Boston and just as we left Littleton it began to rain & looked like a rainy day north of the Mts. tho we found pleasant weather as we journeyed southward.

148 1910

10 ~~Sept.~~ Oct. with C. E. F. to Lexington & walked with W. F. to the Hayes place to look again at the evergreenes & then out towards Burlington: had our lunch by roadside & crossed a hilly pasture where the wood had lately been cut & the whole place was overgrown with *Phytolacca* more than we ever saw elsewhere. A fine fat Fox ran along by the wall in good view.

Home at 4.05 train after a cup of tea at W. F.'s house. He showed us his lately acquired three short papers by John Quincy Adams on Shakespeare

24 Oct. To Lexington with C. E. F. & walked with W. F. and Miss Dorothea Guadalupe Whorf: to the site of old grist mill on brook & by the old school Ho. Site in Burlington & lunched at same place near big meadow spring & home thro wood road & by Paint Mine & then Pine tree hedge at cor of Bedford Road: back at 3 to afternoon tea & home 4.05 very fine day

1910

ADK Jr

149

10 Oct. This day ADK went to Fall River & Fiverton to look up records; he came back next day with an attack which developed into Hemiplegia

HODGES—Nov. 7. A. D. Hodges, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., in his 68th year. Services at St. James Church, St. James street, Roxbury, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 P.M. Please omit flowers.

THIRTIETH SEASON, NINETEEN HUNDRED TEN AND ELEVEN

Fourth Rehearsal and Concert

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 28, at 2.30 o'clock

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, at 8 o'clock

PROGRAMME

Schubert Andante con moto, from the "Unfinished" Symphony
In Memoriam Julia Ward Howe

Brahms Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90
I. Allegro con brio.
II. Andante.
III. Poco allegretto.
IV. Allegro.

Beethoven Concerto in D major for Violin, Op. 61
I. Allegro ma non troppo.
II. Larghetto.
III. Rondo.

Strube Comedy Overture, "Puck"

SOLOIST

Mr. ANTON WITEK

Mr. Witek's playing of Beethoven's concerto was unique. For the first time within recollection a virtuoso made no attempt to make the music sound "like," as though it were of the heroic Beethoven of the 18th symphony, or even of the ninth. For the first time, again, within recollection a virtuoso made no attempt to make the cadenzas, the "passage work," the ornamentation of the Romance, the rushing rhythms of the Rondo sound brilliant. Mr. Witek chose another way. He played the concerto without a hint of personal display, with a "platform manner" that was quietness and preoccupation in his task themselves. His tone was light, as the large and heavy tones to which violinists force their instruments go nowadays; but it was exquisitely soft, luminous, edgeless. It was all of the finer, sweeter, more insinuating qualities of the violin. Technically, in all the insistent demands alike of the instrument and the music, Mr. Witek's performance was flawless. Often it attained to perfections that were as the result of the minute care, the patient study, the endless polishing of years. The listener might almost hold his breath at the felicity with which Mr. Witek phrased and accented the music, at the adroitness with which he "led" the melodies and accomplished the transitions, at the fashion in which he fused the voice of his violin with the orchestra or held it in contrast against it. The endless finesse of Mr. Witek's playing stirred mind and fancy, caressed and intoxicated the ear. The unvarying beauty of his tone brought like sensations. The violin, the music, the orchestra all seemed at one with it. The concerto resolved itself into patterns of sound adroitly and beautifully woven, touched with its own emotions and so touching the hearer. We mortals try to read deep things into the concerto, which, after all, was written frankly for a virtuoso. Perhaps Mr. Witek is the nearer right.

Nov 1. Set out the foll. plants in
 the row where I set last
 years plants: a X means
 that a living last year plant
 is in the place.
 Set the plants 18 inches apart
 except as noted

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------|
| 1 | Hydrangea | 1249 |
| 2 | Schizophragma | 1068 |
| X | Spiraea sorbifolia | |
| 3 | Berberis | 1060 |
| 4 | " vulgaris sulcata | |
| 5 | Rhododendron | 509 |
| 6 | " | " |
| 7 | " | 586 |
| 8 | " | 1342 |
| 9 | " | 1342 |
| 10 | Berberis | 1344 |
| X | Celtis Wilsoni | |
| 11 | Rhododendron | 1186 |
| 12 | " | " |
| 13 | Berberis | 1284 |
| 14 | Buxus sempervirens nanus | |
| 15 | " | " |
| 16 | Rhododendron | 1221 |
| 17 | Berberis | 1077 |
| X | Spiraea Vitchie Wilson | 568 |
| 18 | Cotoneaster | 232. |

- X *Ligustrum* 1075
 19 *Ligustrum* 1075
 X *Ligustrum* 1075
 20 *Rhododendron* 1211
 21 " "
 22 *Viburnum* 601
 23 *Cotoneaster* 1133
 24 *Clematis* 1003
 25 *Berberis* 1159 a
 26 *Rhododendron* 1320 Dr Kennedy
 X *Rhododendron* 1207
 27 *Rhododendron* 1207
 28 " "
 29 " 660
 30 " 1197
 31 *Berberis* 1050
 32 " *Wilson* no record
 33 *Clematis* 1229
 X *Wilson* *cotoneaster* 156 on label
 34 *Carrierra calycina* 1212
 X *Syringa* Washington DC 22696
 35 *Ligustrum vulgare*
 X *Larix dahurica* Sept. 20 321.
 36 *Viburnum* 590
 37 *Eleagnus* "no record"
 38 *Rosa austriaca* no number
 39 *Syringa* 1273
 40 *Viburnum* 400
 X *Viburnum* 400
 41 *Xylosma* 1253.

- X *Lonicera Kochiana* Wilson 457.
 42 *Schizandra* 1070
 X *Philadelphus* 574
 43 *Viburnum* 240
 44 *Fraxinus chinensis* 1337
 45 *Cotoneaster* "no record"
 X *Sorbus aucuparia* Norway
 46 *Cornus* 1017
 X no name 1066 *Heliothys*
 47 *Evodia* 994
 X *Morus* 33 Wilson
 X *Lonicera Mackii* 194 Wilson
 48 *Malus* 20340 set 3/2 194
 49 *Neillia* 189 20340
 50 *Thuja* 1272
 51 " "
 52 *Pinus* 1368
 53 " "
 54 " 1470
 55 " "
 56 " 1387
 57 " "
 58 " 1369
 59 " "
 60 " 1151 Armardi
 61 " "
 62 " 1376
 63 " "

MILTON, Mass., Nov. 3, 1910.

TO THE VOTERS OF MILTON:

We, the undersigned, Democratic, Independent and Republican voters of Milton, earnestly beg your careful attention to the following facts concerning the candidates for Congress, to be voted for in our district on November 8.

The Democratic nominee, James M. Curley, has had long political service which has been unbroken by any evidence of care for the public welfare. Last January the Good Government Association said of him: "Absolutely discredited as a public servant, his continued election has been a menace and a disgrace to the city. An active leader of the Timilty-Curley combination of candidates for the Council, he, above all others, should be defeated."

Opposing Mr. Curley is J. Mitchel Galvin, a man of spotless public and private life. He served Boston efficiently for many years as City Clerk and two years ago came within four contested votes of being elected to Congress from this district, which had always been a stronghold of the Democracy.

The issue this year in our district is single and simple—between political decency and political indecency. To vote for Mr. Curley or not to vote at all is to refuse to aid civic cleanliness. Unless you wish to say for the next two years, "I helped to elect Curley to Congress," nothing should stand in the way on election day of your casting a vote for J. Mitchel Galvin.

SAMUEL GANNETT
FELIX RACKEMANN
I. TUCKER BURR
W. NEWTON HARLOW
HENRY E. SHELDON
WILLIAM A. WILL
ANDREW H. WARD
HORACE B. HORNE
CHARLES C. COPELAND
F. ELLIOT CABOT
W. DEWEES ROBERTS
JESSE B. BAXTER
JACOB A. TURNER

JOHN J. CLARK
JOHN P. HALL
WM. B. THURBER
PHILIP L. SALTONSTALL
CHARLES E. GUILD
HERBERT B. TUCKER
CHARLES S. RACKEMANN
J. FRANK POPE
PARKER B. FIELD
GEO. G. KENNEDY
ERNEST P. LIBBY
CHARLES S. PIERCE
CHARLES H. THAYER

H. C. GALLAGHER
HORACE N. PLUMMER
FREELAND D. LESLIE
JOHN F. BROWN
ROBERT F. HERRICK
NATHANIEL T. KIDDER
EDWARD C. PERKINS
ROGER WOLCOTT
RODERICK STEBBINS
ARTHUR H. TUCKER
EDWARD M. BREWER
MALCOLM DONALD

Election Tuesday, November 8

Polls Open 6 a. m.

Close at 4 p. m.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: We have all been confused by the appearance of Christmas on a different week-day each year, by the coming of Thanksgiving on a different day of the

month each year, by the variable recurrence of school terms, election dates, etc. If the German reformers agree among themselves, and at the same time rest of the thinking, all

Russian Abandoned that reform, and all over Germany the desired Wartegg, in proposes to which will number and day of the do substance in various uncounted leap years, suggests that accumulate for disposed of She would h 1911, thus 57, 1905, 2023, ay as Herr would give her thirty-ths thirty; as Easter; day of December 19th of November, and January, May, ay; March, on Saturday

ending still ery twenty-more congement. A l that she promise to id be con-the months then begin Sunday, as it leave an r and Jan-r between extra days : day, and bout num-arter be h Wednes-

is has met y the cal-

HOUSE.
1910

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Delegate Pachnke, in the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus, has already demanded that that body take action on such a reform, and the mathematicians are busy all over Germany effecting the desired

- 1 *Kyrenangaea* 1249
- 2 *Schizophragma* 1068
- X 2 *quarry* lost
- 3 *Berberis* 1060
- 4 " *vulgaris sulcata*
- 5 *Rhododendron* 509
- 6 " 509
- 7 " 586
- 8 " 1342
- 9 " 1342
- 10 *Berberis* 1344
- X (5) *quarry* lost *Ellis Wilsoni*
- 11 *Rhodo* 11486
- 12 " 11486
- 13 *Berberis* 1284
- 14 *Buxus sempervirens* names
- 15 " "
- 16 *Rhodo* 1221
- ~~17 " 1211~~
- 17 *Berberis* 1177

effecting the desired on Hesse-Wartegg, in *zeitung*, proposes to zero (0), which will be 364 in number and the same day of the calendar do substantial, but dispose in various additional uncounted with the leap years. *nismus*, suggests that red to accumulate for then be disposed of "p-week." She would motion with 1911, thus 1939, 1967, 1995, 2023, the Sunday as Herr proposes, would give and October thirty; other months thirty; April 14, as Easter; Irish Tuesday of December for the 29th of November, April, July, and October; February, May, on Thursday; March, December on Saturday.

er the standing still week every twenty-four occasion more convenient arrangement. A plishes all that she d would promise to culty, could be conportion the months proposes, then begin s in on Sunday, as 3, etc.—but leave an December and January another between call the extra days ap Year's Day, and ately without numof each quarter becond with Wednesday, Friday, y like this has met is possibly the cal-

TEMPLE HOUSE,
October 22, 1910

and by the railways as an effective means of the intensive development of the country they serve. J. R. WILSON.
Portland, Ore., October 29.

CALENDAR REFORM IN GERMANY.

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tful whether the standing still idar for a week every twenty-would not occasion more con-the present arrangement. A ich accomplishes all that she r hers and would promise to less difficulty, could be con-olows: Apportion the months Koopman proposes, then begin that comes in on Sunday, as 1, 1922, 1928, etc.—but leave an y between December and Jan- leap-years another between r. We may call the extra days ay and Leap Year's Day, and hem adequately without num- st month of each quarter be-day, the second with Wednes- third with Friday. ubstantially like this has met favor and is possibly the cal-ature.

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE.
ernany, October 22. 1910

X by name
47. *Exodia* 994
X 33 *Moos mison*
15 *rather nothing planted here*
but *La be in 500 mison*
X *Poliothypskis*
X 194 *Mison Soniera Maschii*
48 *Malus* 20340 *ret*
3ft from 194
49 is 3ft fr 20340 *ret*
189-
Here the *Pines & Conifers*
50 *Thuya* 1372
51 " "
52 *Pinus* 1368
53 " "
54 " 1470
55 " "
56 " 1387
57 " "
58 " 1369
59 " 1181
60 *Amurgh* 1376
61 *Pinus*
62 "
63 "

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ROY TEMPLE HOUSE,
Germany, October 22, 1910

- 33 Clematis 1229
X Nilson cotoneaster 156
34 Carriena calycina 212
X 22696 Washington DC Symplocar
35 Ligustrum vulgare
X hance dalecarlie 20321
36 Viburnum 590
37 Eleagnus no record
38 Rosa austriaca no record
39 Syringa 1273
40 Viburnum 400
X small bush
41 Kopsma 1253
X Lonicera Kochiana 7157
42 Schizandra 1070
X Philadelphus 574
43 Viburnum 240
44 F. chinensis 1337
45 Cotoneaster no record
X Sorbus aucuparia 1017
46 Cornus

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If the German reformers agree among themselves and then bring the rest of the civilized world to their way of thinking, all these difficulties will vanish.

Delegato Pachniko, in the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus, has already demanded that the body take action on such a reform, and the mathematicians are busy all over Germany with plans for effecting the desired regularity. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, in the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, proposes to call New Year's Day zero (0), which will leave the counted days 364 in number and begin each year with the same day of the week. Most of the calculators do substantially the same thing, but dispose in various fashions of the additional uncounted day which appears with the leap years. Elsa Koopman, in *Monismus*, suggests that the leap-days be allowed to accumulate for twenty-eight years, and then be disposed of

in an uncounted "leap-week." She would set her calendar in motion with 1911, thus throwing her leap-years 1939, 1967, 1995, 2023, etc. She would omit the Sunday as Herr von Hesse-Wartegg proposes, would give January, April, July, and October thirty-one days each, the other months thirty; would set Sunday, April 14, as Easter; Christmas for the fourth Tuesday of December, Thanksgiving for the 29th of November. Her January, April, July, and October begin on Monday; February, May, August, and November on Thursday; March, June, September, and December on Saturday.

It is doubtful whether the standing still of the calendar for a week every twenty-eighth year would not occasion more confusion than the present arrangement. A calendar which accomplishes all that she can claim for hers and would promise to operate with less difficulty, could be constructed as follows: Apportion the months as Fräulein Koopman proposes, then begin with a year that comes in on Sunday, as she does—1911, 1922, 1923, etc.—but leave an uncounted day between December and January, and in leap-years another between June and July. We may call the extra days New Year's Day and Leap Year's Day, and thus locate them adequately without numbers. The first month of each quarter begins with Sunday, the second with Wednesday, and the third with Friday.

A division substantially like this has met with general favor and is possibly the calendar of the future.

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE.

Magdeburg, Germany, October 22. 1910

To these demonstration trains a hearty reception has been given by the people in all sections of the two States. They are likely for some years to come to be regarded by the colleges as valuable opportunities for agricultural college extension, and by the railways as an effective means of the intensive development of the country they serve.

J. R. WILSON.

Portland, Ore., October 29.

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FUNERAL OF ALMON D. HODGES

Service Held at St. James's Episcopal Church in Roxbury

Funeral services for Almon Danforth Hodges, who died on Monday, in his sixty-eighth year, took place this afternoon at St. James's Episcopal Church, St. James street, Roxbury, and were conducted by the rector of the parish, Rev. Murray W. Dewart. The usual ritual was followed and the choir of the church sang several selections. Afterward, the body was taken to the crematory at Forest Hills.

Almon Danforth Hodges was born in Providence, R. I., on July 10, 1843, the son of Almon D. Hodges and Martha Comstock (Rodgers) Hodges. He fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School and entered Harvard in 1860, receiving his A. B. degree in '64 and that of A. M. in '67.

On July 10, 1861, he was elected and commissioned a lieutenant in the Forty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, having previously served as private in the Forty-Fourth Massachusetts. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service Nov. 11, 1864. On his return home he entered the engineering department of the Lawrence Scientific School, where at the yearly examination he secured the first place in his class.

In August, 1895, he sailed for Europe, and entered the Royal Saxon Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony, where he remained until July, 1898, pursuing the study of mining engineering. After finishing the course at Freiberg he made a mining and metallurgical tour through Middle Europe, and returned to the United States in October, 1898. He remained in Boston until June, 1900, and then travelled through the chief mining districts of Colorado, Utah and Nevada, reaching San Francisco in 1893.

He did important work as a consulting mining engineer in examining and opening up mines. On July 10, 1882, he married Bertha Louisa Bernard and after her death, on May 14, 1884, he retired to a large extent from the practice of his profession.

10 Nov 1910

The urgency of some of his friends and former clients led him, however, while refusing general practice, to make two professional visits to Peru, each lasting about one year. Mr. Hodges published works consisting, besides one or two translations of small German textbooks, of various mining reports and numerous articles on mining and metallurgy.

For many years past Mr. Hodges has spent most of his time in Boston. He leaves an only son, Frederick Hodges, now living in California. Mr. Hodges belonged to the Union Club, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Roxbury City Guard Veteran Association, Veteran Association of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Harvard Club of San Francisco, also, the Union and the Olympic and Loring clubs of that city; Department of California, G. A. R.; the Loyal Legion and many scientific societies in this country and Europe.

Henry Johnson's Poems

The Seer, and Other Poems. By Henry Johnson. Brunswick, N. W. Chandler.

THE title poem, "The Seer," was read at the local celebration of the Longfellow centenary, Bowdoin College, Feb. 27, 1907. It is a production notable in its way,—in that it suggests dimly and mystically far more than one would venture to read into the lines. They are to be pondered for all time and for every age. The vague expression goes to bounds beyond the reach of directly winged words. To show its quality we quote a single stanza:

If Thou have joined in us the hearing ear,
The seeing soul, the life that dwells apart,
Thy universe beats with the beating heart,
The music of the atom and the sphere,
We, too, may hear the never-ending woes,
May suffer with the hopeful souls that rise
To thunders of the heavenly harmonies.
For through all worlds Thy greatest poet rose.

The shorter poems are, many of them, in the form of the sonnet. This is managed with ease and with a good degree of satisfaction to the reader. The poet has had much practice in this kind of verse, for he has previously given to the world an accurate, spirited version of the sonnets of Jose Hieredia. External nature and human nature are so closely blended in the poet's thought that he leaves the full development to the end, and perhaps the reader pauses for a time to contemplate the picture presented in the lines. Here is an example of the author's happy art and practised skill:

I wander homeward with slow steps alone;
The country road you knew years ago;
I hear the thrush you knew call far below
For answer to his liquid even-song.
The oaks upon the hillside still are strong
As those which you saw in defiance throw
Their mighty arms straight out, scornful to grow
With earth-bent limbs, as if to stoop were wrong.
O sturdy kindred of the early time,
Whose rugged lives were passed beneath
These skies
In self-reliance of unseeing trust,
Where'er you roam the heavenly fields sublime,
Accept the loving thoughts of ours that rise
From these dear scenes where sleeps your earthly dust.

The reader of the sonnet, as he goes through the octave, may well ask, to whom are these lines addressed? But his query is answered as soon as he comes to the sestet, and he immediately discovers for what purpose and with how great propriety are the oaks introduced into the picture. The composition, as a whole, is admirable. It is along this line that Professor Johnson succeeds best in his work.

*in the
Truth
the
the
wounded
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MANUSCRIPT, SATURDAY

DIFFERIES

SIGNOR BERTOLOTTO'S
ORIGINAL EXHIBITION
 OF THE
EDUCATED



FLEAS

Whose extraordinary performance has received the distinguished patronage
 of the EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS. Now open at

No. 503 WASHINGTON STREET,
 AMORY HALL BUILDING.

Exhibited by SIGNOR BERTOLOTTO, the Inventor.

These surprising little creatures consist of a Troupe of 100, who, after the
 most unwearying perseverance, have been taught to go through a va-
 riety of feats truly wonderful, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME:

THE BALL ROOM, in which two ladies and gentlemen dance a polka. The orchestra
 is composed of 15 musicians, playing on different instruments of proportionate size. Four
 having a game of whist. A little brunette on a sofa is flirting with a fashionable beau, while
 her mamma's mind is engaged in the politics of a newspaper. The saloon is lighted by three
 elegant chandeliers. The performers in this, as well as in all the following pieces, are
 Fleas, dressed, harnessed and instructed according to their respective tasks.

AN ELEGANT CARRIAGE, drawn by two Fleas; the occupants and coachman are
 also Fleas, well dressed, with parasols, &c.

TWO MERRY GO-ROUNDS. A Dutch windmill, are each set in motion by a Flea.
ANOTHER AS GARDENER, pushes a wheelbarrow full of flowers. Another dressed in
 frock, shawl and collar, draws a bucket of water from a well. Two Fleas decide an Affair
 of Honor, sword in hand; the arms are of steel, with golden guards.

DON QUIXOTE AND SANCHE PANZA, riding on well-caparisoned Fleas

THE AMERICAN STEAMER, carried by a Flea.

THE WILD FLEA, chained by a 400-link chain, by the ankle, showing the difference
 between wild and civilized.

A STREET CAR, drawn by a single Flea, and twelve hundred times the weight of the
 Flea.

MADAMOISELLE LE NORMAND, or the Sybil, will tell the visitor's fortune, a most
 weird-looking old Flea. And a variety of other aristos too long to enumerate. The beauty
 of the workmanship of the objects accessory to the Exhibition have excited the admiration
 of every beholder.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA, on his highly caparisoned
 elephant, drawn by a Flea, six hundred times its own weight.

Open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Admission 25 Cents.

New York Printers, 69 Ann Street, N. Y.

MANUSCRIPT, SATURDAY

QUERIES

"Fanny Gray" may be interested to know that it was written by Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh. *7 Jan 1911* M. L. B.

8916. While I cannot give the author of these lines, I send the entire stanza; it may make it easier to locate the poem.

As life runs on, the road grows strange
With faces new, and near the end
The milestones into headstones change,
Nearth every one a friend.

M. L. B.

of every beholder.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA, on his highly caparisoned Elephant, drawn by a Flea, six hundred times its own weight.

Open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Admission 25 Cents.

New York Printorium, 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

Boston Theatre.

LESSEE AND MANAGER . . . HENRY C. JARRETT.

SECOND WEEK

—OF—
GROVER'S

German Opera!

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
Also of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., and the new Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR

THIS EVENING,
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by Beethoven.

FIDELIO!

Leonore, under the name of Fidelio,

Mad. Johannsen
Rocco.....M. Joseph Hermanns
Florestan.....M. Franz Himmer
Don Pizarro.....M. Heinrich Steinecke
Marcelline.....Mlle Pauline Canissa
Jacquino.....M. Theodore Habelmann
Don Fernando.....M. Anton Graff
Prisoners, Soldiers, Peasants.

J. H. & F. F. Farwell Printing Office, 112 Washington St., Boston.

Boston Theatre.

LESSEE AND MANAGER . . . HENRY C. JARRETT.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

—OF—
GROVER'S

German Opera!

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
Also of Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., and the new Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR

THIS EVENING,
Gounod's grand Opera, in 5 acts.

FAUST!

Faust.....M. Franz Himmer
Mephistopheles.....M. Joseph Hermanns
Marguerite.....Mlle Marie Frederici
Siebel.....Mad. Bertha Johannsen
Valentin.....M. Heinrich Steinecke
Wagner.....M. Anton Graff
Marta.....Mad. Margaret Zimmerman

IN THE FOURTH ACT,
GRAND-FANFARE MILITAIRE

With the Entire GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
and a FULL MILITARY BAND.

J. H. & F. F. Farwell Printing Office, 112 Washington St., Boston.

Grove

1911

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14 Mch with C.E.F. to Lexington & with W.F. to East Lexington and through Pleasant, Winter & Mill Sts to Waverly station & home. It must have been a fine walk in my college days. Staid some time in Beaver Brook Reservation. Saw at Pauls Bridge while driving to the station, a Red Winged Blackbird, Song Sparrow & Meadow Lark, and on Winter St bluebirds & in Beaver Brook Reser. a pair of Sparrow Hawks.

17 Mch Fine day: met at North Station C.E.F. W.F. Dr. Tyler & Mrs. Tyler & we took 9.30 train for No. 100 commuter, changing at Ayer for the Local to stop at No. 100 commuter at 10.50. Walked to commuter following the Electric Car line & turned to the right into Merriam Ave & to Washington St & here very soon found the Evening Grosbeak: W.F. & Dr. Tyler

had visited the place a week ago following Wmthrop Packard's directions in his Transcript description. We had a fine opportunity to see the birds well: there were some 26 or 27 of them 8 or 9 being males in full fine feather. They fed mostly on the buds of Acer Negundo, of which there are several trees on the street. The people of the neighborhood have been putting out bread & other food for them, & their presence is certainly recognized as one woman put her head out of the window at our first coming to say, "The birds were here this morning and are somewhere not far off" and quickly after we heard their chirps.

We had dinner at a newly fixed up hotel, The Columbia Hotel & walked back to the 3.14 train at No. 1000 Market.

We went after lunch to the house
 Waltham Packard speaks of
 Mr W H Chase on Grove
 Ave, where Madigan is
 the man in charge of stable
 and grounds and near
 which we had been in
 the morning. The other
 two places, Walter Haldens
 and house of a L Litch
 on Ocean & E. Orchard
 Street we did not visit
 but I think they were near.

April 11. 1911. To Bedford with C.E.F. to
 meet W.F. who has moved from
 Lexington. Walked fr the Bedford
 Inn to Concord via the Carlisle
 Bridge, passing in Bedford
 the large swamp of white Cedar
 a Northern limit perhaps for
 this Southern tree. Near the
 Concord River saw a fine
 fish hawk in the air, and
 its some time since I saw
 one. We took to the woods
 in Concord to find Mr Wm.
 Brewsters River place &
 there found him superintending

Concord & Bedford

the distraction of Brown Tail
north nests over the fence near
his landing. He came with
us a piece to see us on the
best path to the highway &
we reached the station at
4.05 & took 4.23 to Boston.

14 April Friday, while at Dr. Sennett's
Office 85 Huntington Ave saw
a large flock of Wild Geese
going North: the only ones
so far this year.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING FOR HARVARD BOTANICAL GARDENS

Gift of \$25,000 From Anonymous Source
Makes Possible New Structure for
the Gray Herbarium.

Cambridge, May 2.—A \$25,000 gift from
anonymous sources has made possible the
construction of a new library for the Gray
Herbarium of the Harvard botanical gar-
dens. Work on the new structure is to be-
gin at once.

The old wing of the building, in which
the library is now contained, is to be re-
moved and the new structure is to be built
on lines similar to those used in the con-
struction of the Kidder wing, on which
work has been progressing for the past
two years. Fireproof material only is to
be used in order that the 20,000 books and
pamphlets that are said to make up the
most valuable botanical literature collec-
tion in the country may be adequately
protected. It is the plan to replace ulti-
mately all the old buildings that compose
the group.

THE Gray Herbarium, Harvard University,
is to have new quarters for its library. The
structure will be a two-story addition to the
present building and will extend to the west,
taking the place of the old library wing, and
covering part of the site recently occupied by
the Asa Gray House, which was removed
some weeks ago. The addition will be of
similar construction to the Kidder wing.
The library, which will be placed in the new
building, is devoted to the classification of
flowering plants and ferns. It contains more
than 20,000 volumes and pamphlets. The gift
which makes possible the erection of the new
building amounts to \$25,000; it comes from
an anonymous friend of the university.

The new committee of the N. Y. A. C.

1911

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9 May Hal & I met C. & F. at Readville station & then by train to No Easton: here we walked over to Leach pond, thro much burnt wood on both sides of the road. Oakes Ames owns the whole of it, his holdings are about 2500 acres: he has built a road into it from Mountain Street & we walked to his little shooting lodge on the edge of the pond, not knowing till we came out on the road again that he had nearly finished a "million" dollar house quarter of a mile farther on. We lunched on the roadside by a lumber pile & came back to No Easton for the 2.46 train. *Viola puberula*, *Fragaria*, *Aralia*, *Panax trifolium*, Shadbush in fine shape.

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16 May

with Hal & C E F to Beaford, but W Faxon not at home, as he probably had not rec'd C E F's letter. However we walked to the Concord Road & then by the cross path we took on April 11 to Davis road & thence by the other Concord Road back to the village. Collected *Fiza aurea* which is so common early at Willoughby. I find it in the Middlesex Flora only from Dunstable. Brought back also a blue & a white violet.

A fine elm on the sidewalk in the village not far S.W. of the RR crossing measured at 3 ft fr the ground fourteen feet three inches.

Fine day but everything very dry.

RECENT DEATHS

WORLD EXPERT IN BOTANY

Professor Cyrus Guernsey Pringle Was Curator of Herbarium at the University of Vermont

Professor Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, curator of the herbarium at the University of Vermont and one of the best-known botanists in the United States, died yesterday at Burlington, Vt. He was seventy-three years old. On his last search for spring blossoms he caught a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia and the end came at the Mary Fletcher Hospital. His herbarium at the University of Vermont was said to be one of the largest in America.

Professor Pringle's most fruitful research, as ended with his botanical parents, he succeeded in reaching great field.

Born in Chaz Mr. Pringle from possessed a passion for plants. The death of his taking a botany in the but he devoted He became an New England a young man he Asa Gray of His up certain plantains and the herbarium of Nature he made collect State of Washington made, and styled "Pringle's Harvard University the flowering Year after brought a to 30,000 species Mr. Pringle's enrich the herbarium and the University of Vermont have been botanical museum American enriched by sets with the "Pringle's Herbarium" 26

REFORMED CALENDAR

A CALENDAR project which ignores the immutable character of the week has slight chances of being adopted because the week is fixed by religious observance in all christian nations. The calendar here proposed is based on the week as a fundamental unit. It is closely similar to the calendar recently proposed by Dr. C. G. Hopkins, but differs in that it consists of a year of thirteen months, each four weeks in length, instead of Dr. Hopkins's twelve months divided into quarters of three months, each quarter containing two four-week months and one five-week month. Dr. Hopkins's reason for retaining twelve months is that the quarters of the year may be even months, but the value of the quarter year as a unit of time is incomparably less than the value of the month. It is highly desirable to have all the months the same length for the reason that salaries, wages, rent, board and many other ordinary affairs are counted in months. The advantage to be gained by having months of uniform length is one of the most marked advantages to be gained by a reform of the calendar.

In the present project the new month is inserted between June and July. This is the month in which the summer solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere and the winter solstice in the southern hemisphere, hence it may properly be called "Sol"—the month of the solstice.

In the new calendar the quarters are easily found, as each consists of thirteen weeks. The four quarters would end on the following dates: first quarter, April 7; second quarter, Sol 14; third quarter, September 21; fourth quarter, December 28; and these dates would all be Sunday in the new calendar. The present project therefore contains all the advantages of Dr. Hopkins's project, and the additional advantage of having all the months the same length, as well as multiples of the week.

Other advantages of the new calendar are: the year always begins on Monday; every month begins on Monday; the same day of the year always occurs on the same day of

One of the most interesting of scientific lectures was delivered at the Polytechnic 3

No. 4360, May 20, 1911

Henri de Rothschild at the end of March by Prof. S. Pozzi, and has just been printed at length in the *Revue Scientifique*. It described a visit lately paid by the lecturer to the Instituto Serumtherapico of Butantan, near to Sao Paulo in Brazil, where the cure of snake-bites by a serum taken from horses and asses made immune by injections of snake poison is practised. One of the unexpected effects noticed was that the horse towards the end of the treatment became much heavier in weight, but lost this increase when the daily dose of attenuated

SCIENCE

[N. S. Vol. XXXIII. No. 857

the week; the same is true of the days of the month. Thus, the first, eighth, fifteenth and twenty-second of every month would fall on Monday; the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth of every month would fall on Sunday.

If desired Sunday may as well be taken as the initial day of the week, month and year.

An additional advantage is that a calendar for one year is good for all future time, as the years are all alike in all respects except that every fifth year has an extra week added to December, with exceptions noted below.

The details of the project are as follows:

Common years consist of thirteen months of four weeks each, namely, January, February, March, April, May, June, Sol (the month of the solstice), July, August, September, October, November and December;

Long years differ from common years in having an extra week added to December;

Years divisible by five are long years, with the exceptions noted below:

The extra week is omitted from years divisible by 50. It is also omitted in the year '25 following centennial years divisible by 400, and in the year '75 following centennial years divisible by 25,000. This makes a calendar good for more than 300,000 years.

In order to cause less confusion, this calendar should be adopted in a year that begins on Monday. In the near future these years are 1912, 1917 and 1923.

In order to secure the adoption of a reformed calendar, we must secure the appointment of an international commission with representatives from all civilized nations. It seems to me that our present duty is to begin a serious attempt to secure the appointment of such a commission. Can we not form an organization for this purpose?

W. J. SPILLMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUOTATIONS

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM AND THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

DURING the past few weeks we have printed letters from several distinguished correspon-

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Professor Pringle was one of the world's most famous figures in botanical research. A man whose "schooling" ended with his boyhood days in order that he might assist in tilling the farm of his parents, he succeeded by assiduous study in reaching great heights in his chosen field.

Born in Charlotte, Vt., May 6, 1838, Mr. Pringle from his earliest boyhood possessed a passion for plants and flowers. The death of his brother prevented his taking a contemplated course in botany in the University of Vermont, but he devoted his spare time to study. He became an authority on the flora of New England and Canada, and while a young man he was commissioned by Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard University to look up certain plants in the White Mountains and the St. Lawrence Valley. Later, as collector of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, he made collections from Arizona to the State of Washington. His reputation made, and styled "the prince of collectors" by Professor Gray, he was sent by Harvard University in 1884 to investigate the flora of Mexico. The following year he was made botanical collector. Year after year he made the trip and brought out each time from 10,000 to 30,000 specimens.

Mr. Pringle's Mexican plants not only enrich the Herbaria of Harvard University and the University of Vermont, but sets have been sent to the principal botanical museums of the world. In turn, American universities have been enriched by sets from countries favored with the "Pringle herbarium."

26 May 1911 -

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Prof. Pozzi described in the course of his lecture a battle that he there witnessed between a huge harmless snake, *Rachidelus brasili*, and an extremely venomous one, *Lachesis lanceolatus*, which he poetically compares to the combat between Ormuzd and Ahriman. Although *Rachidelus* was bitten more than once in the course of the fight, it seemed to have no effect upon him; and when he had paralyzed his poisonous adversary, he proceeded calmly first to dislocate his cervical vertebra, and then to swallow him head first.

OUT

SCIENCE

[N. S. Vol. XXXIII. No. 857]

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Common years consist of thirteen months

C. E. F. was at the Greenock Inn
Lee, Berkshire Co from
May 26 to June 1st but
I did not go with him
on account of the Barn
plumbing.

1911

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June 5. Sunday. Mr & Mrs Fernald
to dinner here & in P. M. we
drove round Hillside St. to
show him the *Carex deflexa*
Rock near the Spring.

June 5. Monday

1911
June 6. Walter Deane here to ~~see~~ lunch
& we drove to see the *Carex deflexa*
rock and then to Pontkapog
by the Reserva Road & collected
Carex canescens var. *disjuncta*,
" *filiformis* & a
Also some of the *Rubus* by the
Reservation Head Quarters
that was noticed yesterday
by Fernald & me.

FIELD DAY

NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

—oOo—

At the invitation of Prof. J. F. Collins there will be a Field Day in Rhode Island on May 30th, 1911. Members will take the Colonial Express at 8:00 A. M. (Back Bay, 8:04 A. M.) reaching Providence at 8:59.

The plan is to divide the party into squads of two, each squad to have a definite region to explore. Members will take lunches and spend the day afield. At six o'clock the party will gather at Hotel Newman, 28 Aborn Street, Providence, for dinner (\$1.00 per plate). There will be an opportunity for comparing notes briefly before taking the 7:30 P. M. express for Boston.

Great interest was shown in this invitation at the May meeting of the Club, and sixteen members at once volunteered to go on the excursion. Will they and all others who can go please notify the Chairman of the Committee before May 22nd, so that detailed plans may be arranged? If any cannot decide till the last minute, please say so, and provision will be made for such late comers.

The primary object of this Field Day is to build up the Club Herbarium, in which Rhode Island plants are very poorly represented. It is extremely desirable to assemble a large party in order to cover as much territory as possible, and the Committee issues this call for volunteers, who will be willing to devote one day to collecting for the Club Herbarium. An opportunity is thus offered to all, materially to assist the Club.

The work is not difficult. All that is necessary is to collect a few specimens of everything, including particularly the commonest plants, and to press them, recording notes of habitat and environment. It is not necessary even to determine the plants collected. It is only required to collect and press them.

Labels will be furnished later, and the pressed plants can be turned over to the curators of the Phenogamic and Cryptogamic Herbaria.

C. H. Knowlton,	{	Committee
120 Boylston St.,		
Boston.		
M. L. Fernald.	{	on
F. G. Floyd.		
	{	Field Day.

1911

June 8

with C. E. F. to Bedford to see W. F. and C. W. Jenks who showed us his house & library & went on the walk with us. He has a first Ed. Gray's Manual bound in red cloth: one of his father's books and in immaculate condition and a copy of 1841 Audubon in special full morocco red binding with a stamped gold impression on each vol. of Audubon's Washington Eagle, a very elegant unique copy. many other botanical & bird books. we went to the two brothers rocks (Winthrop & Dudley) on the banks of Concord River. These mark the division between Winthrop's 1600 acres to the South and Dudley's 1600 acres to the North, of old Colony grants.

Daphne Mezereum in escape near by of which I took specimen. came out by beautiful highway near the Dudley Pickman place & back by the Baker Tower lane & near

a kennel of ugly Arkdale Terriers but they were not in evidence & we went by beyond the tower & lower down near the woods. They are said to have attacked many persons.

after Apollinaris & Emgerale with Mr Jukes his sister he sent us to the station in his carriage.

An ash tree, once measured by W. F. we found to lay to girth at 3 ft from the ground fifteen feet four inches.

POLLUTION AND THE NEPONSET

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is proposed that \$150,000 of public money be now spent to deepen and straighten the channel of the Neponset River above Hyde Park. Taxpayers will have to pay the money. Before this \$150,000 is raised and spent (and as I believe, wasted), I desire to go on record in the matter. Having lived close to this river (near Paul's Bridge) for twenty-five years, and having crossed the stream a good deal more than 15,000 times, I know something of it.

In saying, as I now do, that I believe the proposed expenditure would be a mistaken and unwarrantable use of money, I wish, at the same time, to say that I think the condition of the river is a disgrace to a self-respecting community, and also that I have only praise and gratitude for the spirit which has for some years been shown by Representative Wolcott and others in their desire and efforts to abate this long-standing nuisance. It is the present plan which I think wrong.

There is no mystery about the Neponset River, nor is there anything connected with it (as God made it) which is different from hundreds of other streams in the Commonwealth. There is nothing in the situation which now calls for or justifies an expenditure of \$150,000 (or any part of it) in order to deepen and straighten the channel of this stream above Hyde Park.

Let us look at a few simple facts. From Canton to Hyde Park this river runs in a winding bed, through flat, marshy meadows which are naturally like thousands and thousands of acres of other marshy meadows in the State.

The watershed is extensive and every spring an enormous flow of water is suddenly run into this bottom.

From Hyde Park to the sea level the channel of the river is narrow with high lands on each side—and several dams used for power purposes. In this part of the river the present natural channel is wholly inadequate to carry off the spring flood. Any intelligent person can figure out and demonstrate this fact. I have annually, for the past twenty-five years, seen these meadows above Hyde Park flooded, over their entire area, from two to six feet in depth. It is a regular annual occurrence. It has gone on in substantially the same way (and for the same reason) ever since the river was formed. It is precisely similar to the annual flooding of thousands of other acres in the State, and it will continue until the channel of the river from Hyde Park to sea level is very much enlarged, probably at least doubled, in capacity, and one or more dams removed. This enlargement and removal of dams I do not understand is now proposed at all, except for taking some flash-boards off the top of the upper dam and taking the top off a ledge in the river bed shortly below Paul's Bridge. It would obviously be a very expensive matter.

Until this is done, however, it is absolutely certain that the meadows will continue to be flooded each year, and, as long as the water is full of sewage and filth such wastes will be annually spread, by the overflow, over the entire meadow area. It is now (and under such conditions) proposed to spend \$150,000 to deepen and straighten the channel of the river through the meadows above Hyde Park, and it is said that if this is not enough, at least it will make "a good beginning."

Let us ask ourselves a few questions:

1. As long as the river is practically a big open sewer does it make \$150,000 worth of difference to anybody whether it is straight or winding?

2. If the water were clean would not everybody agree that its meandering was pretty and harmless?

3. If the river is to annually overflow its banks does it make any difference whether those banks are straight lines or curves?

4. The meadows being nearly all owned by the State, and the scheme not being a meadow reclamation scheme, is it going to benefit any land at all? (It certainly won't benefit mine.)

5. If the scheme were one to drain and reclaim these meadows, why should the towns in the area be called upon to pay for reclaiming State lands?

6. Is the State going to establish a precedent, following which it will appropriate hundreds of thousands of more dollars to deepen and straighten all the other winding streams in the State which run through marshy meadows?

Now, as I have said, this river, except for its pollution, is just like hundreds of other streams in the State. It has been deliberately and openly and shamefully polluted until it has become an offensive disgrace. It is still so polluted day after day. This pollution (which is perfectly obvious to sight and smell) is by individuals, firms, corporations and even by towns, and is clearly unlawful. It is the plain duty (and within the clear power) of the State board of health and the Attorney General to stop it. If the river were not polluted everybody would enjoy and admire it and nobody would think of spending a dollar on it.

The proposed expenditure of \$150,000 will not lessen the pollution at all but will add \$75,000 to the State debt and will impose an additional \$75,000 tax burden on the residents in the Valley. All (as I say), without gain or advantage, except to engineers and contractors.

It is in line with the tendency of the times. Something is the matter! What shall we do about it? Oh, go to some State Board or Commission and get an elaborate report from their engineer and then do nothing until the Legislature gives you a big appropriation!

Why not stop the unlawful pollution, without any expense to anybody (except the lawbreakers) and then see whether anybody thinks that the expenditure of \$150,000 (or any part of it) is called for? It can be spent then just as well as now if it then seems wise. Why not take the absolutely necessary step first?

I am aware that the engineer is of opinion that there is so much filth in the river bed that even if the water from now on were clean it would not scour out the filth. Is it better judgment to bet \$150,000 against nothing that this engineer is right, or try clean water for a year or two and see?

FELIX RACKEMANN

June 12, 1911

1911

Lynnfield.

171

22 June with C. & F. Hal & Geo Briggs to
the old farm in Lynnfield
that in 1855-62 belonged to
my father & where Aunt
Harriet & her family lived.
We went to Lowell St station

THE NEPONSET AND THE MYSTIC.

Miss Brooks Compares the Conditions
in the Two Rivers.

To the Editor of the Milton Record,
I have read with much interest Mr.
Rackemann's letter and Mr. Wolcott's
reply concerning the cleaning of the
Neponset River.

I wish to say that I lived for 40 years
near the Lower Mystic Pond, into which
the Woburn tanneries emptied, and
the smell was quite as bad as the
smell from the Neponset.

The refuse was carried off in a sewer
(going through our land near the pond)
and in a very short time the pond and
river were clean, but the Mystic River
is a tidal one, and has not been dammed
till a year ago, as it could clean itself.

Now the Neponset, as Mr. Rackemann
admits, has dams (and has had them
for years) below Hyde Park, and as
they have not been removed, even in
the flood times of the year, the solid
matter could not be carried down to
the sea, (as in the case of the Mystic)
and has all settled.

It seems to me, therefore, that some-
thing more than building a sewer must
be done to the Neponset, unless all
the dams are taken down and not al-
lowed to be put back.

The Mystic is as winding as the Ne-
ponset, though much shorter.

Miss Fanny Brooks.

Monday, June 19, 1911.

Brush Hill Road, Milton.

by the Highway past
station & tried to
old grist mill, &
it had long been
The old road had
turned close to the
a straighter highway
at east or S.E. of
e: The house
re in the same
degree of shabbiness,
only gave me a
a picture of the
I knew it, as the
weddings were all
there, and the old bulkhead
into the cellar: the very
large elm in front of the
house appeared in its prime.
The walk up the Lane
under the RR brought us
into the same old pasture

1911

Lymnfield.

171

22 June with C. E. F. Hal & Geo Briggs to the old farm in Lymnfield that in 1855-62 belonged to my father & where Aunt Harriet & her family lived. We went to Lowell St station & walked by the Highway past Montrose Station & tried to find the old grist mill, & learned it had long been absent: The old road had been discontinued close to the house & a straighter highway abt 100 ft east or S.E. of the old one: The house & barn were in the same or worse degree of shabbiness, but this only gave me a more vivid picture of the place as I knew it, as the original buildings were all there, and the old bulkhead into the cellar: the very large elm in front of the house appeared in its prime. The walk up the Lane & under the RR brought us into the same old pasture

& then by the same meadow edge
 (what fine skating we had)
 to the bathing pool by the
 dam; this pool was same
 as ever but the dam was
 new & intended I suppose
 to flood or clear the meadows
 above; a considerable
 new canal with gates at
 the dam evidently led off
 the surplus water of the
 meadows; we kept on by
 the pastures, had our
 lunch under an oak &
 after one or two attempts
 crossed by the tongue
 of wet meadow separating
 us from the dry hilly land
 of Walnut St. on this
 roadside we found
Cyanus niger & *Prunus*
Cerasus, turned aside
 to look at Pillings Pond
 & then walked to Symmes
 Centre RR station & were
 in Boston at 3.55.

(815.) When, where and by whom were the "Educated Fleas" exhibited in Boston? What was the nature of their performance? Would like all detailed information obtainable. Some of my friends have accused me of a too vivid imagination when I claimed that a "flea could be educated."

J. B. G.

[Nearly a generation ago the educated fleas were exhibited on Washington street, somewhere near West street. They were in charge of an old man who trained them himself and fed them on his arm, which looked bloodless and had the appearance of having been nipped all over. The admission was a quarter of a dollar, and not the least interesting part of the exhibition was the accounts, true or false, which the exhibitor gave of his travels. One story was that when exhibiting his little pets before one of the royal families of Europe a flea escaped and could not be found, upon which he requested a princess who was present to see if it was not upon her person. The lady complied, with his request, but the flea which she produced was not his flea, which was afterwards discovered. The exhibition of these fleas showed what infinite patience can do in training any living thing.

One flea took the part of Rebecca, at the well and drew up a little bucket from a miniature well; a pair of fleas drew a tiny coach, in which was seated a "lady" flea with a parasol, while a coachman and a footman completed the outfit. The dresses were glued to the backs of the fleas, which were so slippery that the minute garments would not have remained on otherwise.]

Death of Harriet White.

Harriet White, wife of the late Benj. C. Harris, and the last of the family of John and Nancy White, of Weymouth, died in Boston, Aug. 17th. Mrs. Harris retained the traces of youthful beauty to her 83d year. She was a woman of fine natural abilities and marked energy of character, and will be greatly missed by her circle of relatives and friends. An elder sister of Mrs. Harris' of great excellence of character, and personal attractions, was Susan White, wife of Christopher Webb, also of Weymouth, who through the years of his active life was devoted to the interests of his native town and country.

M.

23 June 1911 RECENT GIFTS TO THE GRAY HERBARIUM

Mr. George Robert White, of Boston, has subscribed the sum necessary to rebuild and considerably enlarge the laboratories connected with the Gray Herbarium. The new structure will be a two-storied thoroughly fireproof wing, sixty-feet long and thirty broad, extending from the central portion of the building toward the conservatories. The lower story will contain two laboratories for work in systematic and geographic botany, while a portion of the upper will be equipped for the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. Mr. White's gift includes \$21,500 for construction and \$10,000 for equipment. To secure the highest degree of safety for the collections, the cases and so far as possible the other furnishings will be of steel.

Through an anonymous gift of \$25,000, announced some weeks ago, the Herbarium will also be provided with a library wing, to extend from the main building toward Garden Street and to cover a portion of the site formerly occupied by the Gray residence, recently removed. Plans for these two extensions, prepared by Mr. W. L. Mowll, have been approved by the Corporation and construction will begin as soon as practicable.

Mr. Casimir de Candolle, of Geneva, has given to the Gray Herbarium a cast of a bust of his father, the distinguished Alphonse de Candolle, in remembrance of the constant friendship between his father and Asa Gray. The bust is by the well known sculptor, Hugues Bovy.

BOTANICAL EXPEDITION TO NEWFOUNDLAND

An expedition in the interest of the Gray Herbarium, under the direction of Professor Fernald, leaves Boston, June 30th. Professor Fernald will be accompanied by Professor Karl M. Wiegand of Wellesley College and Messrs. Edwin B. Bartram and Bayard Long of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, with Mr. Henry T. Darlington, 2 G.S., as general assistant. Headquarters will be at Grand Falls on the Exploits River, and the explorations will be chiefly on the northeast coast of the island, thus supplementing the former explorations of Professors Fernald and Wiegand on the northwest coast.

23 June 1911

Communications.

DOES NOT LIKE PRESCRIPTION.

Felix Rackemann Answers Representative Wolcott's Letter on Neponset River Purification.

To the Editor of The Milton Record:

There has been forwarded to me in the West a copy of Mr. Roger Wolcott's reply to my letter of June 12, in the matter of the proposed expenditure of \$150,000, on the Neponset River.

Mr. Wolcott and I both want a clean river. We differ only as to method.

He seems satisfied to accept, in blind faith, a recommendation of the Board of Health, (or its Engineer) and suggests that we should either swallow their medicines or "abolish" them as doctors.

I, for one, am not satisfied with their prescription, (if it be theirs) but I do not see why I am therefore called upon to attend to their "abolishment."

Mr. Wolcott says the Board of Health made an "exhaustive investigation and report in 1897" and that their views have remained "unchanged" since then.

According to Mr. Wolcott the Board of Health has therefore known for the past 14 years of the disgraceful conditions. If one considers the somewhat extraordinary statutory powers of the Board in such matters, the question naturally arises, Why the delay of 14 years in having a health nuisance abated?

My confidence in a pill given me by a physician who has seen me suffer for 14 years without relieving me is not as great as Mr. Wolcott's would apparently be.

Mr. Wolcott says in one paragraph: "the whole river bed is at present encrusted with accumulated pollution which must be removed before it will again be clean;" and that it is now proposed "merely to cut off some sharp bends which interfere seriously with its flow."

I could hardly believe my eyes when I read the foregoing, but there it is! If it is now proposed to spend \$150,000, "to cut off some sharp bends" in this river, and if the whole river bed, for miles and miles, must be cleared of its "incrustations," how much is this clearing going to cost? Why not get the whole "big pill" now and take a look at it, rather than begin with a little one (\$150,000), with the directions to "Keep taking till death ensues?"

Mr. Wolcott cites the similar work done on the Sudbury River—and for the benefit of Concord. I have good scientific authority for the statement that the work on the Sudbury was "without any beneficial result," and with "no improvement of the land of the Sudbury meadows," and further that since the work was done Concord has had "an epidemic" of malaria.

There may be malaria in the Neponset Valley, but, in 25 years continuous residence there, I have never heard of more than one case, and that was not through any physician. We don't want any "epidemic."

Mr. Wolcott says the plan is to "prevent the overflow in the late spring and summer." There have been no such overflows between May 1st and November 1st during the past 25 years, to my personal knowledge. The meadows flood pretty regularly in December or January and the flood continues until the ice breaks up. It then runs off. In the summer there is hardly any flow.

Nothing, which Mr. Wolcott says is now proposed, will stop this annual overflow.

Mr. Wolcott says that "the active pollution of the River is being rapidly abolished." I never remember seeing it look or smell worse than it did about two weeks ago, but I will take his word for it.

All I suggest, (and I renew the suggestion), is that we wait a bit and see what the conditions are when the pollution is really "abolished."

Perhaps, then, we won't have to either abolish the Board of Health or spend \$150,000 "to cut off some sharp bends."

Felix Rackemann.

June 23, 1911.

1911

July 15

ly four times as many new varieties have been introduced by other dealers. Most of the introductions of others are not now generally even listed." The Burbank plum, which was introduced less than twenty years ago, is now perhaps more widely known than any other plum, the world over; but, he says, "hundreds of better plums have since been produced on my experiment farms." The Burbank potato is now the universal standard in the Pacific Coast States, and is gradually taking the lead in the Middle West. The new Burbank cherry is sold at high prices in Eastern markets. Altogether, there are already above a hundred valuable new plants, fruits, and flowers, "every one of which has proved better than those known before in some new quality, in some soils and climates. All do not thrive everywhere. Please name one good fruit or nut that does."

The last two sentences are directed at those of Burbank's critics who triumphantly point to cases of failure of his new products in this or that locality. Judgment has to be used; "certain varieties which are a success in one locality may be, and often are, a complete failure a few miles distant, or near by on a different soil or at a different elevation." The Burbank Crimson Winter Rhubarb has been offered by unprincipled dealers in the cold Northern States, though they must know that it cannot prove successful there. For this new type Mr. Burbank makes the claim that it is the most valuable vegetable introduced during the last quarter of a century. So many fortunes have been made with it in California and Florida that it has been named "The Mortgage Lifter." The chief forester of the Government of South Africa reports that at Cape Town, where all other rhubarbs had been a failure for two centuries, the Burbank Crimson Winter variety turned out a complete success. Yet Mr. Burbank now has a still further improved variety, the Giant, which excels the original Crimson Winter Rhubarb "at least 400 per cent."

"It is amazing what opposition one has in experimenting, and the ignorance there is to contend with," writes an English appreciator of this American's remarkable horticultural achievements. Yet Luther Burbank declares that the greatest inconvenience or injustice he has met is not misunderstanding, prejudice, envy, jealousy, or ingratitude, but the fact that purchasers are so often deceived by unscrupulous dealers who, misusing his name, foist upon the public green carnations, hardy bananas, blue roses, seedless watermelons, and a thousand other things, including United States Government thorny cactus for the Burbank Thornless. On this point Mr. Burbank writes with feeling. Fourteen years ago the first scientific experiments for the improvement of cactus

plants were instituted on his farms. Eight years later, when the long and costly labor was crowned with success, the United States Department of Agriculture spent \$10,000 in searching the world for a cactus of great agricultural and horticultural value like those already produced on his farm, but the result was a failure; the "spineless cactus" sent out by the Department of Agriculture is not spineless, not safe to handle or feed to stock, and the fruit is small and poor.

Nine years ago Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell wrote of Mr. Burbank: "He secures his livelihood from the new varieties he sells to seedsmen and nurserymen, but his experiments are so extensive and he tries so many things for the mere zest of it, that he does not make money"; and he suggested that some philanthropist could "render a good service to mankind if he would endow this experimental garden and allow its proprietor to devote his whole energy to research." A few years later the Carnegie Institute undertook that service, but the alliance did not last long. Mr. Burbank now writes that "after having been under 'capture' for the avowed purpose of 'the benefit of science' for five years by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, five years of care, leanness, hampering restrictions, and unprofitable conditions, and having dictated to and corrected for their botanists several thousand pages, it is a most gracious relief to return to a life free from the red tape of institutional restrictions, to a life of active freedom." At present, he adds, he has reorganized his whole business and promises to give to the world more good fruits and flowers from time to time. This he will doubtless do.

175

the Club.
we here in
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arts, the
very hall
rdge Co
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to Bygones
e will R.
e by train
archam
ette Dart-
e Frank
e are late
d two breakdowns
- same while
to Fairhaven to see
Church & hear
lect: Text Isaiah 32.2.
He showed us about
ch other buildings
the house & soon
for Horseneck Beach
had a fish dinner

1911

175

July 15.

50th meeting of the Club.

Harry Sprague came here in
 Auto Sat. & ~~we~~ taking me in,
 we proceeded to lunch at
 Geo Crocker's at Cohasset.
 Thence in his auto via
 Fairbake & the shore &
 went over some parts, the
 school library, dining hall
 of the Plymouth Cordage Co
 & then by the shore again &
 Great Hersey Pond to Buzzard
 Bay Station, where Will R.
 came fr Barnstable by train
 & we proceeded by Wareham
 & Fairhaven to South Dart-
 mouth to dine at Frank
 Wilder's house: we are late
 having had two breakdowns
 of tires on same wheels.
 Sunday to Fairhaven to see
 the Roger Church & hear
 Dr. S. A. Eliot: text Isaiah 32:2.
 A Mr Swift showed us about
 the church & other buildings.
 Back to the house & soon
 started for Hovenack Beach
 where we had a fish dinner

at Giffords, clams to baker &
 Santog: looked at the
 beach in the increasing fog.
 & then in ~~first~~ Auto to
 Longuit & Learner Point
 & various places & at
 Sunset were back at Frank.
 Today came up in Auto.
 leaving the house at 8.15.
 dropped Will at Middleboro
 at 9.50 & then on to Brockton
 Randolph Ponkapog here
 where Geo & Harry left me
 at 11.45 & they went on to
 Boston.

Prentiss Cummings not with
 us as the husband of his
 niece was in the Gallinger
 accident to an auto in
 Concord N.H. & Prent had
 gone up there with his niece
 who was visiting at his house.
 The young man died yesterday
 Sunday the 15th.

Washington School Roxbury. 177
 7th div. May 1850.
 1st class

One of the most interesting botanical regions in our country lies near San Francisco. It has been carefully explored by a good many botanists, both professional and amateur, and its treasures are more or less accessible in numerous treatises. One of the most convenient of these is Prof. W. L. Jepson's "Flora of Western Middle California" (San Francisco: Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch), a second revised edition of which has just appeared. The "key" to the natural families has been constructed in such a manner as to lead even a beginner by easy steps, and the descriptions, both generic and specific, are sufficiently

ample. There are no illustrations, but the lack is not altogether serious. One could wish that, for the botanists coming from the East, rather more information had been given about trivial and yet interesting peculiarities, such as fragrance, exceptional methods of dissemination, and the like. The author has wisely adopted the sequence which places at the beginning of the book the families simplest in structure and lowest in the scale, passing thence to the more highly differentiated. He has not attempted to indicate by accents the pronunciation of the technical names of the plants, always a difficult and ungracious task, and one which is, on the whole, of little worth; nor, quite properly, has he contrived common names for the native species, although he has retained the good ones, like "cream-cups," "sand-verbena," "tar-weed," etc. Information concerning local words is given compactly and well. Thus, "Chaparral consists of Manzanita, Pickeringia, Buckbrush, Scruboak, or similar shrubs which form impenetrable and extensive thickets clothing densely the higher slopes and ridges of the Coast Ranges, and the foothills and middle altitudes of the Sierra Nevada." The handy volume of over 500 pages of small octavo contains a geographical index, a sufficient glossary, and a good index of names.

14 Wm A
 15 Chas B
 16 G. A.
 17 J. R.
 18 R. R.
 19 Geo G
 20 Geo
 21 Isaac P
 22 Elroy H
 23 G F
 24 F. A.
 25 A M
 26 F W
 27 M
 28 Adam
 29 Ke
 30 Dennis
 31 Michael
 32 G
 33 Intosh H
 34 Waldron D
 35 Intosh F
 36 Dixon G
 37 Meehan B.

copied from list loaned me by C. B. Anony
 who had it from Isaac P. Briggs, and he
 says the order given is the rank in
 the class of each student.
 19 July 1911

Washington School Roxbury. 177
7th div. May 1850.
1st class

- 1 Amory Wm A
- 2 Amory Chas B
- 3 Pierce G. A.
- 4 Hastings J
- 5 Backup R. R.
- 6 Kennedy Geo G
- 7 Gregerson Geo
- 8 Gragg Isaac P
- 9 McElroy H
- 10 Wyatt G F
- 11 Kenty F. A.
- 12 Clure A M
- 13 Haynes F W
- 14 Doland M
- 15 Weaver Adam
- 16 Locke
- 17 Lally Dennis
- 18 Shan Michael
- 19 Blake G
- 20 Mc Intosh H
- 21 Waldron D
- 22 Mc Intosh F
- 23 Dixon G
- 24 Meehan B.

copied from list loaned me by C. B. Amory
who had it from Isaac P. Gragg, and he
says the order given is the rank in
the class of each student.
19 July 1911

Science (continued)
added a new chapter
tion, and has included
(Physical Ideas by I
These increments hav
divide the work into
the first has appear
o "Part I.—Physical."
Ving with living forms
C year.

C For those who ret
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Mary Proctor has p
little book called "
Summer Stars" (Mc
tory, legend, and poe

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idea, however, is not
a special point from
days that translation
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Otherwise these lesso
great care and with
insight.

"Spanish Short Stc
ed by E. C. Hills and J
fourteen stories, prec
adequate introduction
notes and a vocabular
represented are Bécq
Pereda, Galdós, Ibáñe
Bazán. The stories
interesting, and the

Miss Minnetta Tayl
fifty-one years old, o
Greencastle, Ind., yes
received in a fall a st
said to have spoken
and was the joint auth
of New York of six
books.

Daugam
Gauguin
Gauguin

One of the largest rattlesnakes found recently in the Blue Hills was killed Monday by George Elcock of West Quincy. The snake measured 42 inches and had 16 rattles. *12 Aug 1910*

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by Jc
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FIELD MEETING, WATERBURY, VT.

The Field Meeting of 1911, held at the Waterbury Inn, Waterbury, Vermont, June 30 to July 10, under the leadership of George N. Whipple and Arthur H. Tucker, came at a time which will be remembered as one of intense heat all over the entire country, but, in spite of this, unless all signs failed (as they are said to do in a dry time) none of the thirty-four members and friends present regretted their participation in the trip.

Twenty-four left Boston in a special sleeper at 7:30 P.M. and arrived at Waterbury one and one-half hours late, at five the next morning, where the car remained on a siding until the breakfast hour at the Inn distant only a stone's throw from the station.

We were pleasantly surprised during the forenoon by a call from Mr. Graves, Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Newell and the Rev. Mr. Boicourt, representatives of the Camel's Hump Club, who came to give us greeting and offer us the freedom of the mountains.

In the afternoon seventeen enjoyed a beautiful walk under the leadership of Charles Fisk, a local guide, engaged by Mr. Davis, proprietor of the Inn, at his own expense, for that purpose. He took us to Blush Hill where we had fine views of Mt. Mansfield in the north and Camel's Hump on the west.

Perhaps it is worthy of mention that on Sunday morning almost fifty per cent. of the party attended church. In the afternoon nine took a walk southward to a hillside commanding fine views.

Monday morning at eight o'clock twenty-five started for Mt. Mansfield, going to Stowe by special trolley car and driving from there by team. Some drove to the summit while others walked from the base. We reached the Summit House in time for dinner and spent the afternoon rambling at will over the broad ridge of the mountain, from the Chin, the highest point, to the Nose, just above the hotel. The air was hazy with no possibility of distant views. The evening was spent on a ledge of the Nose looking toward the west.

Tuesday we returned to Waterbury, reversing our route of the day before and varying it by a visit to Smuggler's Notch at the eastern foot of the mountain. Seven reached this by the bed of the outlet of the Lake of the Clouds, a pleasant trip for those who enjoy a rough scramble. The Notch is beautiful in itself and contains two very interesting things, a boulder about forty feet high which fell from the western side in the Spring of 1910, and a spring under the eastern bank, near the road, discharging enough water to make a very respectable river flowing out of the Notch.

1911
~~Oct~~ 12
 Sept

Montpelier Sept 12

9 am Train with Chas E + Walke
 Taxon. arr 4.15.
 Pavilion Hotel close to RR
 station + State House. Has
 Elevator: we had 3 connecting
 rooms + bath. mine no 64.
 Before supper we walked in
 State Ho grounds + Westley
 observing how much of a hill
 cuts into the village.
 Bed early.

Sept
~~Oct~~ 13

Wednesday. walked across the River
 by station + then towards
 Montpelier Junction. Pm we
 walked by the end of the Barr
 spur track to Seminary Hill
 + on to the height of land. had
 fine view of Camels Hump +
 all the Southern mts, but not
 Killington nor Mansfield.

Before our morning walk we
 spent two hours in the State
 House: saw the fossil
 whale dug up at Charlotte
 + the fossil skull of an elephant
 with cast of the tooth dug

up at Mt Holly. The original of
the tooth is at Museum Comp Zool
at Cambridge. Mr Geo W King
the state Librarian showed
us the library & the rooms
of the Vt. Hist. Soc.

Sept
~~Oct~~ 14
Thursday

walked toward Northfield &
turned at right hand road to
~~the~~ Middlesex & came out by
the RR bridge at Station of
Montpelier Junction. Saw a
Sapsucker woodpecker &
also a Fish Hawk dive &
get a white looking fish &
bear it off in its claws to a
big tree at the edge of the
wood.

The Kellogg-Hubbard Library is
the town library & we saw
there the New Engl. Dictionary
& other up to date works.
Miss E. E. Lease Librarian

P.M. we walked around the hills
 back of the city, some seven
 miles. we walked from 2.20
 to 5.50: passed the big
 cemetery up on the hill &
 by a beautiful grassy road
 till we came out where
 the western view of the Mts
 was again fine or finer
 than yesterday. Saw one
 low-lying mass in the direction
 of Mansfield, very small
 in area but distant, which we
 supposed might be Mansfield.
 This day clear & bright -
 with a heavy frost last
 night. My thermometer out of
 my bedroom window was
 26° at 7.15 A.M.: The one
 at the front door was 23°
 & a man said his was
 21° — The official Northfield
 reading was 25.2° , a
 very early & killing frost.
 Everything on the Hill farms
 & city gardens showed death.
 Burlington, Vergennes, Rutland Barre
 & Montpelier are cities

1911

Franconia 183

15 Sept Friday. rain all day. Left Montpelier 1.10 & arr. Littleton 3.43; went to Thayer's Hotel & telephoned over to Mrs Knight in Franconia, she had room for us, but on account of the rain we staid over night at the old fashioned hostelry.

16 Sept. Fine morning. Team came at 9.30. Mr. Dumber, quite a hunter & woodsman. We walked round to ruins of Lafayette house & the waters meet before dinner.

P.m. to Nobles farm: met him driving to the village, we kept on to the house to see in the barn the nests of the chimney swallows, these birds have nested for several years inside the barn, & under one of the entrance holes in the hayloft is a conical heap of the droppings of the bird making a real guano hill. Mr. Walter Foxon had heard of the swifts nesting this way in barns, but had never seen the nests.

We met Noble coming back as we came down the road. The same beautiful Gale River Autumn view as in past years.

Sept 17. Walked by the Graveyard to the Ham Branch road & Spooner Farm: measured the Humbug Pine near the Barn in Cedar Swamp 10ft 4 inches: & then by the Chittenden place "Spruce Pillars" & home by the Profile Farm. Pm I staid at home: the others went to the Forest Hill lookout & met there Mr. M. Braunstein whom we saw last year at the ~~Pro~~ Lafayette Ho.

Monday 18 Sept. Walked to Profile Ho & lake & had dinner at the Profile Ho & back by the wood path to Profile Farm. very fine day.

Tuesday 19 Sept. To Golf Links & down the road by Forestry Commis house.

Thursday Sept 21 to Mt Agassiz view not so clear as we hoped: picked a new linear leaved Crucifer wh. I brought home tho in rather poor shape.

Friday Sept 22 Rainy but we walked abt a mile up the Wallace Hill road & back same way.

Sept 23 I come home in the Cemetery & admired again the Bean monument of the Blacksmith. On its base I find the name of the Sculptor Moffett of Hudson St N.Y.

another stone has on it "Jesus can make a dying bed soft as downy pillows ^{sic} are."

Sunday Sept 24 Fine day we walked to Nobles and made quite a call. Then to the farm at end of road below Nobles.

Monday Sept 25 to the High Bridge & up the Garnet Hill road with view of Greeter Pond & down by the Echoer Hotel (below Peckitts) to home a very fine walk of day. Mr Kinsley of Reading Mass went with us. he is a "voicer" for organ pipes & explained to us in lucid fashion what that meant. The organ pipe is almost similar to a bottle that one blows on across the opening & produces sounds varying as the size

and shape of the bottle.

Tuesday
26 Sept walked thro Graceland & by
the Pullen mill bridge & along the
Wesley side of Ham Branch
with a gift of some peach
apples for the farmers wife
on the hill & down thro the
willows to new Iron Bridge
& thence by Chubbenders collage
home.

Wednesday
27 Sept Wallace Hill & thro wood path
to the Forest Hill Hotel lands
& home: rain in pm

28 Sept To the abandoned farms at
foot of Lafayette by wood
road opp Profile Farm:
a fine view of the frost covered
mountain. Ther abt 40
& clear & cold.

29 Sept rain all day walked only
to the P.O.

30 Sept leaving Linton 9.59 & arr
Boston 4.15: fine view of
Chocoma at Weirs —

GETTING ON.

From the Washington Star.
The airship trembles in the sky.
The motor car goes dashing by.
But he who moves in peace completes
His on with plain old-fashioned feet.

Oct 16
1911

As you come to your birthday mile-mark,
May it point down a
sunlit way.

With friends
sweet to guide you
Toward the Land of the Perfect Day.

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MARRIAGES

KENNEDY-BALDWIN—At Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, Miss Rae Baldwin of New York to Mr. Sinclair Kennedy of Milton, Mass.

and shape of the bottle.

Tuesday
26 Sept walked thro Graveyard & by
the Fuller mill bridge & along the
Westerly side of Ham Branch
with a gift of some peach
apples for the farmers wife
on the hill & down thro the
willows to new Iron Bridge
& thence by Chickender collars
home.

Wednesday
27 Sept Wallace
to the Fore
& home:

28 Sept To the ab
foot of Sag
road app
a fine view
mountain
& clear &

29 Sept rain all
to the P.O.

30 Sept Leaving Linton 9.59 & via
Boston 4.15 fine view of
Chocoma at Weirs —



To good women
and many
happy returns
7.12.

Dr. J. C. Kennedy.

9573. I think the following poem may
be the one asked for by S. H. S.

L. K.

YOU OR I

(Every Saturday)

If we could know
Which of us, darling, would be first to go,
Who would be first to breast the swelling
tide,
And step alone upon the other side—
If we could know!

If it were you,
Should I walk softly, keeping death in
view?
Should I my love to you more oft express?
Or should I grieve you, darling, any less—
If it were you?

If it were I,
Should I improve the moments slipping by?
Should I more closely follow God's great
plan,
Be filled with a sweeter charity to man—
If it were I?

If we could know!
We cannot, darling, and 't is better so,
I should forget, just as I do today,
And walk along the same old, stumbling
way—

If I could know,

I would not know
Which of us, darling, will be first to go,
I only wish the space may not be long
Between the parting and the greeting song;
But when, or where, or how we're called
to go—

I would not know.

AN AUTOMOBILE OWNER INDORSES STOREY'S STAND

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I intrude into your correspondence column only because I feel it a duty to publicly second the protest of my friend Storey against the general indifference to the death-dealing automobile. We have made the fatal mistake of allowing the operator of this machine to assume that its capacity for speed gives it superior rights in the road. The fact is, and the law, that it has no more or other rights there than any other vehicle, or any pedestrian, man, woman or child, or even a child at play; for the law recognizes that children will play in the street, without withdrawing its protection from them. Every automobilist knows how irritating children and slow or dull or frightened people sometimes are, but they have a right to be there, and they must be dealt with according to their nature. The law, properly construed and applied, protects them. The courts do not enforce the law.

The present disgraceful situation is almost wholly due to disregard of one simple legal principle, which is to read into all the speed statutes, namely, that a dangerous machine in the public streets must be handled with a degree of care proportioned to its dangerous character. Apart from all statutory speed limits, it should at all times and in all places be handled with such control as to avoid endangering life or limb. This, of course, requires a great reduction of the usual speed in many places, but it requires nothing more.

The application of this rule, which ought to have been made from the beginning by all in authority, would cast the blame probably of ninety-nine in a hundred of the "accidents," as we call them, where it properly belongs, upon the driver of the machine and equally upon the owner if he is in it. The "accidents" happen because the car is being driven so fast that when the danger arises—in the fraction of a second perhaps—it cannot be avoided. This rule, and half a dozen jail sentences in the early stages of the business, on the owner, no less than the driver, for whose conduct he is, if present, in fact and in law responsible, would have kept the roads safe. But we began wrong, and now enormous monied interests have arisen which will make it their business to keep what we in our folly have given them—practically the right to run down anybody who does not jump for his life at the shriek of the horn; where, upon "no blame is attached to the driver" by a highly enlightened policeman, police court judge or highway commissioner, and there is an end of it. The mother weeps, the friends send flowers, and the automobile is off again, at forty miles an hour.

It is said, and probably is true, that the automobile is now killing and maiming more people than all the railroads together. The slaughter will go on until the list of victims becomes so large or something happens so appalling as to bring the people, and possibly the courts and Legislatures, to their senses.

Even this is not the worst of it. We have laws, such as they are. The automobile spits contempt upon them, and is doing more than all other agencies together to inspire contempt for all law. The average chauffeur, and the average owner, laugh at it openly. The machines of three governors of Massachusetts have been stopped on the road for overspeeding, and the newspapers and the public made a joke of it. The "whirlwind tour" of the political campaigner, from the President of the United States down to a candidate for the Common Council, involves utter disregard of it, as everybody knows, and nobly cares. What can we expect of a young fellow in his teens entrusted with an automobile, what can we expect the rising generation to think of law in general, in the face of such public examples?

I speak without prejudice, and with some knowledge of the subject, as one who is now using his third automobile. I have never injured so much as a chicken, nor found any great difficulty in avoiding it, although my own life is almost daily put in peril by some reckless rascal who meets or passes me at railroad speed without a note of warning. This is the common experience of the small minority who try to use the automobile with decent regard to the rights and safety of others, and they have an added right to protest against the ruffianism that makes it an engine of terror and all association with it disgraceful.

A. E. PILLSBURY

Boston, Nov. 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

J. MURRAY FORBES ON THE AUTOMOBILE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Your recent letter from Mr. Moorfield Storey and Mr. A. E. Pillsbury are just protests and rightly describe the dangers to pedestrians, children and motorists themselves from these engines of destruction.

Had the evil been foreseen at the outset it cannot be believed that such machines would ever have been allowed such general and unrestricted use of our streets and country roads as they have usurped by concerted action.

We are a long-suffering people in many ways, but with the increasing use of automobiles and the great disregard shown by so many owners and chauffeurs, it is indeed time that strenuous measures were taken to lessen this killing and maiming. Probably more than 90 per cent, I was about to say 99 per cent, including the sane portion of automobilists themselves, would be thankful to see this reign of terror cease and the inconspicuous owner and driver summarily dealt with in such manner as Mr. Pillsbury points out.

The world has never witnessed, in my belief, such merciless and unnecessary killing and maiming, such disregard of the law and safety and rights of others, as is occasioned on our streets and country roads by scorchers, by men and women ignorant of the rules of the road or learning to run a car and at the same time learning to scorn the law and the rights of others and of often by chauffeurs running alone without the eye of their owner upon them.

It seems as if the average person loses proper regard for the safety and consideration of others as soon as he or she enters a machine and prepares to run an engine along the highway, through crowded streets and past halting trolley cars as if the question of speed was their only thought, although the loss of a moment or two is generally of not the least importance to them.

I speak as the owner of an automobile and one who is much on the road, especially on horseback. The roads are made very greasy and slippery, on account of the use of automobiles; a horse with enough spirit to keep on his legs may take these machines with comparative quiet if given fair consideration, but it is more than can be expected of him when they scorch past with throttle open and horn blowing, and it is my sad experience that a large and increasing proportion of the operators of these machines will crowd my horse into the gutter, or pass within a foot or so of my horse or carriage, with an absolute lack of consideration for the rights or safety of others. I could cite cases where machines have come on me at excessive speed and passed on either side of my horse and many other instances that can hardly be credited.

Thus we see that there is little safety, and less pleasure, for anyone who ventures upon our streets or country roads, on foot or with a horse or even in his machine. There are many persons who look upon white hair (and whiskers) with more or less reverence. I possess both, but they have failed to save my being crowded into the gutter by many and many a ruthless automobilist with his open throttle, clanging horn and unaltered speed.

I am going to put my name to this communication for any little weight it may carry with sane and reasonable persons, for I know that my responsibilities on the road are borne out by the vast majority who love and use the horse, or who love and respect human life and limb. I will also include the many aged and timid persons who are deprived of their drives or walks by reason of this disgraceful reign of terror. Perchance some friend may read this, one who is reasonably sane on other subjects, and he or she may derisively say that he or she knew how I felt about automobiles. Let that pass; they belong to that class who never owned a horse, or who cannot or will not appreciate the dangers to the public and themselves caused by the great number of reckless and inexperienced operators of automobiles.

It is high time that concerted action should be taken to bring the people and the courts to their senses regarding this increasing recklessness and lack of consideration for the rights of others.

Milton, Nov. 6.

J. MURRAY FORBES

1911

191

7 Dec Thursday: met C.E.F. at Hazlewood
 we walked thro' Greer's woods
 to brook on Park Road
 where I got Woodwardia
 areolata that I took to
 Farlow ~~for~~ for Bower of Glasgow
 the other day: then back
 to the Canalway on "Marginal
 Road" over a wet swamp
 where Woodwardia virginica
 grows in plenty. Had our
 lunch on the sunny warm
 side of a ledge & in want
 of a match C.E.F. lit his
 cigar by the burning-glass
 rays of the object glass of
 my bird opera glass.
 He got the 1.21 train
 at Hazlewood for the Abolition
 & the 1.35 for Readville.
 Found also a fine growing
 wild Betula papyrifera,
 with which C.E.F. was pleased.



Christmas 1911

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

to you, a peaceful Christmas, a useful Christmas and a comforting Christmas. A Christmas to look back upon with pleasure, a Christmas of unruffled brow and smiling lips, a Christmas that will find you merry and leave you glad, and if you can think of any other nice sort of Christmas for yourself, that also is wished you by

William L. Richardson

*225, Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston*

1973. Michael Angelo gave Moses horns because he read in his Latin Bible, in Exodus xxxiv., 29, "Ignorabat quod cornuta esset facies sua," where the King James' version has "wist not that the skin of his face shone." The Hebrew word which is rendered (rightly) "shone" is derived from the Hebrew word for "horn," which came to be used for "flashes of light." The Latin version, with its "cornuta," and the use of horns as symbols of power, together led to a habit of representing Moses with horns springing from his forehead.

L. W.

In the statement found in Exodus xxxiv.: 29-30, that when Moses came down from the Mount "The skin of his face shone," the Hebrew word rendered "shone" signifies to send forth, to emit. Our translators considered it to mean sending forth rays of light, and hence their rendering "shone." The Latin Vulgate, however, influenced doubtless by the fact that the Hebrew word for horn is derived from this verb, strangely rendered it "was horned." Sculptors and painters who were guided by the Vulgate, consequently represented Moses as having horns. It may be added that the Septuagint version (Greek) renders it "was made glorious," and with this agrees St. Paul's reference to the same event in 2 Corinthians: 3-7, when he speaks of the "glory" of the countenance of Moses.

F. D. B.

In Exodus 34: 29, 30, 35, where it is said of Moses that the skin of his face shone,

the Hebrew verb, meaning "send out rays," is derived from the noun meaning "horn." The plural of this noun is used in Habakkuk 3:4, with the evident sense of "rays." Now in the passage from Exodus the Latin Bible has cornuta, cornutam, which is rendered in the Douai version by "horned." It was evidently on the Vulgate rendering, then, that Michael Angelo based his notion. In comparatively modern pictures one sometimes sees rays of light proceeding from Moses's head at the points where horns would naturally appear. A. S. C.

Michael Angelo put two horns on the head of his famous statue of Moses, because many artists had done the same thing before, and because in the Latin Bible (Vulgate edition) Exodus xxxiv., verse 29, it says that "his face was horned," as translated in the Douai version of 1605, "And when Moyses came downe from the Mount Sinai, he held the two tables of testimonie, and he knew not that his face was horned by the conversation of the talke of our Lord. And Aaron and the children of Israel seeing the face of Moyses horned they were afraid to come neer." A marginal note says: "So his face appeared to the beholders by reason of the glittering beames of his countenance shinning gloriously, after his conversation with God fourtie dayes." Our so-called English Bibles, so far as I know, follow other translations than the Vulgate of Jerome, at least Coverdale's Bible of 1535 translates verse 29 as follows: "Now when Moses came downe fro Mount Sinai he had the two tables of wytnesse in his hande, and wysht not that the skynne of his face shyned because he had talked with him." And Schmidt's Latin Bible published at Strasburg, 1896, translated from the original tongues, has the same rendering in Latin from the Hebrew: "And Moses did not know that the skin of his face shone while he was speaking."

Fabrizius (1516-1571) a German scholar and archaeologist, called attention to the Hebrew word for horns and showed that it was probably an error for a very similar word meaning shining rays, or bright beams, and this view is adopted by Sir Thomas Erasmus (1605-1682), the English essayist and medical writer: one chapter of his "Vulgar Errors," book vi., chapter 9, entitled "of the picture of Moses with horns" is very interesting and instructive, considering the state of biblical criticism in his day. The question whether any Oriental symbolism influenced the earlier artists and sculptors has been mooted, but it probably did not occur to Michael Angelo when he had such a plain text in his own Bible.

20 Jan 1912 G. G. K.

BLUE HILLS WEATHER REPORT.

December Notable for its Warmth—
Summary of the Conditions During
1911.

December was notable for its warmth, the absence of snow and of other characteristics of winter. The mean temperature of 34.7 degrees was 5.9 degrees above the normal and the highest for December since 1891. Last year it was 23.7 degrees. The maximum temperature of the month was 65 degrees on the 12th and this is the highest temperature in December since December 14, 1887, when 68 degrees was recorded. The lowest temperature of the month was 11 degrees on the 5th. The temperature rose above freezing on all except four days and from the 6th to the 14th did not fall below 34 degrees.

The total precipitation of 3.24 inches was 56 inch less than the normal amount and nearly all in the form of rain. In December, 1910, the total was 2.59 inches. Rain fell on eight days and the most in one day was 1.32 inches on the 23d. There were measurable snows on the 15th and 31st and the total fall was 5.5 inches. There was the average relative humidity, the mean for the month of 74.4, per cent. being exactly normal.

The total amount of sunshine of 117 hours was 11 hours less than the average and there was somewhat less than the average and there was somewhat more cloudiness than usual. There was little wind except during the closing days of the month, and the mean hourly velocity was the lowest on record for December. The maximum velocity was 67 miles per hour from the west on the 28th. The prevailing wind direction was west.

Abnormally high temperatures in January, May, July and December caused 1911 to average as a warm year although the eight other months were all somewhat cooler than usual. The mean temperature of 47.8 degrees was 9 degrees above the average and the same as in 1910. 1911 is the fourth consecutive year to be warmer than normal. The temperatures departures of May, July and December were remarkable, May being the warmest month of the name in 31 years, July the warmest on record and December the warmest in 20 years. Unprecedented temperatures were experienced in July, on six days maxima higher than before recorded being observed, the highest reached being 99.3 degrees on July 3rd. There were no extremely low temperatures, the minimum for the year being one above zero on February 6th.

Like the three preceding years 1911 was deficient in precipitation, but to a less degree, the total of 44.68 inches being 1.35 inches less than normal and the most for any year since 1907. June, July, August and November were the only months with more than the average rainfall August being the wettest month of the year with 6.70 inches. May was notably dry, with a total rainfall of only .89 inch which was the least for May on record. During the year there were 45 inches of snow which was 17 inches less than normal. There was a marked absence of snow in January and December, only one inch falling in January and in December nearly all the total fell on the 31st. There was an excess of snow in April, the total fall of 10 inches being six inches more than the average.

There was slightly more sunshine than usual, but the total amount of 2260 hours was the least for any year since 1907. There was a slight excess of cloudiness and nearly the average relative humidity. There was little wind throughout the year, the mean hourly velocity being the lowest on record at Blue Hill. March was the only month with a normal wind movement, all other months having less wind than usual. January, February, August and December had the lowest wind movement on record and August had the least wind of any month thus far observed at Blue Hill. The maximum velocity of the year was 67 miles per hour from the west on Dec. 28th and there were few other gales. The prevailing wind direction was west.

L. A. Wells.

Blue Hill Observatory.
January 1, 1912.

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE 74th regular meeting of the society was held at the Cosmos Club, Tuesday, October 10, 1911, at eight o'clock P.M. In the absence of the regular officers, Dr. Albert Mann presided. Twenty-five members were present.

The following papers were read:

The Wilting Coefficient for Different Plants and its Indirect Determination: (Dr. L. J. BRUGGS and Dr. H. L. SHANTZ. (Presented by Dr. Shantz.)

The Forest of Arden, a Dream: (H. C. SKEELS.

The Forest of Arden is a 300-acre tract of native woodland, three miles east of Joliet, Ill., in the valley of Hickory Creek, and forms a part of the 2,000-acre estate, Harlow-Arden, of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, of Chicago. The creek is dammed in three places, with locks through the two upper dams, giving a mile and a half of boating. Five miles of gravel drives have been laid out, the purpose being to display the landscape beauties of mixed meadows and woods to the best advantage. Along these drives, beginning with the ferns and following the accepted sequence of plant families to the composites, there has been planted a botanic garden of 2,000 species, room being left for as many more.

Each species is located by its place in the sequence, and by a map, cross-sectioned to square 100 feet on each side, accompanied by an index giving the plant names and the number of the square on which each will be found. There are no formal beds and no labels, but the species are there, to be seen by those interested.

The eleventh annual business meeting of the society was held on Tuesday, October 24, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: *President*, W. A. Orton; *Vice-president*, A. S. Hitchcock; *Recording Secretary*, Edw. C. Johnson; *Corresponding Secretary*, W. W. Stockberger; *Treasurer*, F. L. Lewton. The executive committee reported an active membership of 104, there having been nineteen accessions during the year.

PROOF NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

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Nowhere, probably, would the noble
tribute in the following lines on the death

of a noble woman, widely known, dearly
loved and deeply lamented, be seen by so
many of her friends as in these columns:

A DIRGE

E. R. L., Nov. 17, 1911.

No more! Where'er she went
She spread a brightness round her like the
sun.
How many hearts are rent,
Of those whose sunny days with her are done!

Noble, of noble race,
Instinct with fire, nor woe nor age could
quench.
She looked Death in the face,
Meeting him suddenly, and did not blench.

Gracious was she, and sweet,
A joy unto God's children rich and poor;
Worshipped and rare and fleet,
Too swift she vanished through the shutting
door.

Too swift! There was no time
For dear farewells. Our souls forsaken cry,
Like to a funeral chime.
After her through the void, Good-by! Good-by!

She left behind, on earth,
An empty place ne'er to be filled again;
But heaven is for our dearth
The fuller; heaven at last will heal our pain.

If only we are still
Through all by Him, the Man of Sorrows, led,
Who went before to fill
His Father's mansions with the blessed dead.

S. H. P.





